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REVISED EDITION.

TOWN'S

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SPELLER AND DEFINER.

REVISED AND ENLARGED.

BY SALEM TOWN, LL. D.
AUTHOR OF THE "ANALYSIS OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE,"
AND A SERIES OF READERS.

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PREFACE.

In presenting to the Public a new elementary work, for the use of Schools, the Author feels bound briefly to assign the reasons which have prompted him to an undertaking, that might, at first view, appear to be superfluous. These reasons, he trusts, will be deemed sufficiently valid, to free him from the imputation of having engaged in a service uncalled for.

The principle, which he considers as lying at the foundation of all good teaching, is, that a child being taught, both to read and to spell, *should* be taught, at the same time, to *understand* what he reads and spells. It is this principle, which has suggested the plan of the present work. He would not deny, that some advantages may accrue from the mere mechanical exercise of spelling, and storing the memory with words which, as yet, convey no sense. He is ready to admit, that it is better for the mind to be *thus* furnished, than *not to be furnished at all*; but as words are the *signs* of ideas, and the ultimate object of acquiring *words* is, to acquire *ideas*, and a medium of imparting them to others, it is not easy to say why this end should not be kept in view, through every stage of the learner's progress.

All the spelling books now in use, follow out the same uniform plan, of arranging words according to their sounds and syllables, irrespective of their import. On that plan, they are generally well executed, and would admit of little improvement.

But if the above principle be well founded, something is still requisite, beyond a mere judicious arrangement and correct orthography, to answer the grand purposes of elementary instruction. It is plain, that as far as practicable, the knowledge of the *sign*, and of the *thing signified*, should be acquired together, inasmuch as *both* are to hold an inseparable connection in the mind.

This Speller is believed to be the first school book for children, ever published, in which the principle, as to the arrangement of

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synonymous definers, was adopted and carried out, through the entire work. Many persons, at first, honestly believed such a course would be attended with injurious consequences; but time and experience have, to a great extent, changed their views.

In confirmation of the importance of acquiring a knowledge of the synonymous import of words, we make the following quotation from the preface of the *revised* edition of Dr. Webster's royal quarto.

"*One new feature* is now added to this volume, by making it a *synonymous dictionary*. Every one engaged in literary composition has felt, at times, the want of such a work; a work not intended, like Crabb's, to discriminate nicely between the shades of meaning in similar terms, but to present, under each of the important words, an extended list of others having the same general import, out of which a selection may be made according to the exigencies of the case." "It will afford important aid to young writers in attaining grace, variety, and copiousness of diction."

The question has been very satisfactorily settled among teachers, that children, while acquiring the synonymous import of words, do, at the same time, make equal, if not greater advancements in the accuracy of spelling. The acquisition of *ideas*, always adds interest to the exercise.

The key of sounds adapted to Dr. Webster's dictionary, are, in the main, used in this Speller. It should be noted that *ed*, when a suffix, adds a syllable in the spelling of a word, but not in pronouncing it, unless preceded by *t* or *d*.

The marks for *c* hard and *g* soft, where these sounds could not easily be mistaken, are sometimes omitted.

In giving the best synonymous definers, some repetition was found unavoidable; this, however, is no more objectionable than it would be in a school dictionary.

This revised edition is somewhat enlarged, and has an addition of about three thousand words. The orthography and pronunciation, are believed to accord with the revised edition of Dr. Webster's dictionary, that work being most generally adopted as the standard in the United States.

THE AUTHOR.

PART I.

OF LANGUAGE, ITS ELEMENTS AND FORMATION.

LANGUAGE is a medium by which we receive and impart ideas.

Language was spoken, long before it was written.

The main organs of speech are the tongue, teeth, palate and lips, aided by the breath.

Speech is the faculty of uttering articulate sounds.

Articulate sounds are the distinct utterance of letters, syllables, or words.

Spoken language is a combination of articulate sounds denoting ideas, or things.

Written language is a combination of words, used by common consent for signs of ideas.

Letters are characters presented to the eye, in a written language, to indicate the variety of sounds, heard in a spoken language.

The letters in the English language are twenty-six, and are called the English Alphabet.

The alphabet has usually been divided into vowels and consonants; but more recently into vocals, subvocals and aspirates.*

Vowels and diphthongs are vocals.

Consonant are subvocals, or aspirates.

W and y, as vowels, are vocals; as consonants, subvocals.†

DEFINITIONS.

Vocals or vowels are letters whose elementary sounds can be perfectly articulated.

* Should any teacher choose to retain the more common names, divisions and definitions ordinarily found in spelling books, there can be no particular objection.

† W and y are subvocals, only when they begin a word or syllable.

Subvocals or consonants are letters whose elementary sounds cannot be so fully articulated as the vocals.

Aspirates are letters whose elementary sounds are formed by propelling the breath more or less forcibly through the teeth and lips.

The vocals, as vowels, are a, e, i, o, u, w and y.

The subvocals, as consonants, are b, d, g, j, l, m, n, r, v, w, y and z.

The aspirates are p, t, k, h, f, s and c.

The subvocal combinations are TH and ng.

The aspirate combinations are ch, wh, sh and th.

A diphthong is the combined sound of two vocals in the same syllable; as, *oi* in oil.

A digraph is the union of two vocals in the same syllable, one of which is silent; as, *ea* in head.

A triphthong is the union of three vocals in the same syllable, or in one compound sound; as, *eau* in beau.

When the utterance of letters mainly depends on the lips, they are called *labials;* as, b, f, m, p, v, w and y.

When the utterance of letters mainly depends on the teeth, aided by the tongue, they are called *dentals;* as, j, s, z, zh, ch, sh, th, and c and g soft.

When the utterance of letters mainly depends on the tongue, aided by the palate, they are called *palatals;* as, d, k, l, n, ng, q, r, t, x, and c and g hand.

ELEMENTS.

The elements of vocal language, are those sounds or breathings, to which all its words are by correct utterance reducible. The definite number of the elements is not fixed with infallible certainty. We think, however, there are not more than *forty* of a sufficiently distinctive character to be denominated *elementary*, unless, as some believe, *r* has two, the one rough, and the other smooth; as in *run, her;* and *a* an additional one, called medial; as in *fare, prayer.*

CHARACTERS TO DESIGNATE SOUNDS.

This mark (¯) over the vocals denotes their long sound.

It is used only where the long sound might be mistaken for the short.

The short sound of the vocals is not marked.

This mark (¨) over ä denotes its sound as heard in fär.

This mark (‿) under ạ denotes its sound as heard in bạll.

This mark (.) under ạ denotes its sound as heard in whạt.

This mark (_) under ẹ denotes its sound as heard in prẹy.

This mark (¨) over ï denotes its sound as heard in marïne.

This mark (˘) over ĭ denotes its sound as heard in sĭr.

This mark (¨) over ö denotes its sound as heard in möve.

This mark (.) under ọ denotes its sound as heard in bọọk.

This mark (˘) over ŏ denotes its sound as heard in dŏve.

This mark (‿) under ụ denotes its sound as heard in fụll.

C marked thus, c, sounds like *k;* as in cat.

G marked thus, ġ, sounds like *j;* as in ġem.

E or i, at the end of a syllable, marked with the double accent, and followed by *ci* or *ti*, is pronounced like *sh;* as in spe″cial, vi″cious.

N marked thus, n″, sounds like *ng;* as in man″gle.

Ch marked thus, čh, sounds like *sh;* as in čhaise.

Th, in small capitals, thus, TH, is subvocal, and has its sound as heard in THOU.

S, in italic, thus, *s*, sounds like *z;* as in muse.

The silent letters, except final *e*, are printed in italics.

The mark of accent (′), placed over any syllable of a word, designates the accented syllable of all the words that follow, till it is contradicted by a change of place.

TABLE OF ELEMENTARY SOUNDS.

The following table of elementary sounds, is introduced to exercise the pupil in the elements of the language, after he has gained sufficient knowledge to comprehend their utility. Of the time when to commence this exercise, the teacher must be the judge.

By most elocutionists the elements are considered to be forty in number; consisting of vocals, subvocals, and aspirates.

The class, either individually or in concert, may first pronounce the word containing the element, and then the element by itself. This exercise should be continued, from time to time, until the sounds can be perfectly uttered.

	VOCALS.		
	Name.	Power.	Element.
1	A	Ale	Ā
2	A	Arm	Ä
3	A	All	A̤
4	A	At	Ă
5	E	Eat	Ē
6	E	Bet	E
7	I	Ice	Ī
8	I	It	I
9	O	Ode	Ō
10	O	Dŏ	Ŏ
11	O	Ox	O
12	U	Sūe	Ū
13	U	Up	U
14	U	Fu̱ll	U̱
15	Ou	Out	Ou
	SUBVOCALS.		
16	B	Ebb	B
17	D	Odd	D
18	G	Egg	G
19	J, Ġ	Jet	J
20	L	Ill	L

	SUBVOCALS.		
	Name.	Power.	Element.
21	M	Him	M
22	N	Run	N
23	R	Bur	R
24	V	Ev	V
25	W	Woe	W
26	Y	Yet	Y
27	Z	Buzz	Z
28	Z	Azure	Z
29	Th	Thy	TH
30	Ng	Sing	Ng
	ASPIRATES.		
31	P	Up	P
32	T	It	T
33	K C	Ark	K
34	Ch	Much	Ch
35	H	He	H
36	F	If	F
37	Wh	When	Wh
38	S, C	Sin	S
39	Sh	Fish	Sh
40	Th	Thin	Th

TABLE OF SUBSTITUTES.

NOTE. The following is a list of letters, or characters, frequently used as substitutes to represent several of the elements as given in the preceding table. The learner should first name the substitute, then the element it represents, and the example in which it is combined.

ei	for	ā	as	in	Veil	o	for	wu	as	in	One
ey	"	ā	"	"	They	i	"	y	"	"	Onion
o	"	a̧	"	"	Oft	u	"	yu	"	"	Use
ou	"	a̧	"	"	Cough	ph	"	f	"	"	Phrase
i	"	ē	"	"	Marine	gh	"	f	"	"	Laugh
a	"	e	"	"	Any	d	"	j	"	"	Soldier
u	"	e	"	"	Bury	g	"	j	"	"	Gem
y	"	ī	"	"	Spy	c	"	k	"	"	Cat
y	"	i	"	"	Hymn	ch	"	k	"	"	Chord
e	"	i	"	"	English	gh	"	k	"	"	Hough
ee	"	i	"	"	Been	q	"	k	"	"	Quart
o	"	i	"	"	Women	c	"	s	"	"	Cent
u	"	i	"	"	Busy	f	"	v	"	"	Of
ew	"	ō	"	"	Sew	ph	"	v	"	"	Stephen
eau	"	ō	"	"	Beau	c	"	z	"	"	Suffice
au	"	ō	"	"	Hautboy	s	"	z	"	"	His
a	"	o	"	"	What	x	"	z	"	"	Xanthus
ew	"	ū	"	"	New	x	"	ks	"	"	Wax
iew	"	ū	"	"	View	ch	"	kw	"	"	Choir
io	"	u	"	"	Nation	n	"	ng	"	"	Sink
y	"	u	"	"	Myrtle	c	"	sh	"	"	Ocean
e	"	u	"	"	Her	s	"	sh	"	"	Sure
i	"	u	"	"	Sir	ch	"	sh	"	"	Chaise
o	"	u	"	"	Son	t	"	sh	"	"	Notion
o	"	u̧	"	"	Wolf	t	"	ch	"	"	Bastion
oo	"	u̧	"	"	Wool	s	"	zh	"	"	Osier
u	"	w	"	"	Suasion	x	"	gz	"	"	Exact

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5	E	Eat	Ē
6	E	Bet	E
7	I	Ice	Ī
8	I	It	I
9	O	Ode	Ō
10	O	Dŏ	Ŏ
11	O	Ox	O
12	U	Sūe	Ū
13	U	Up	U
14	U	Fu̱ll	U̱
15	Ou	Out	Ou
	SUBVOCALS.		
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17	D	Odd	D
18	G	Egg	G
19	J, Ġ	Jet	J
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25	W	Woe	W
26	Y	Yet	Y
27	Z	Buzz	Z
28	Z	Azure	Z
29	Th	Thy	TH
30	Ng	Sing	Ng
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31	P	Up	P
32	T	It	T
33	K C	Ark	K
34	Ch	Much	Ch
35	H	He	H
36	F	If	F
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ey	"	ā	" "	They	i	"	y	" "	Onion
o	"	a̧	" "	Oft	u	"	yu	" "	Use
ou	"	a̧	" "	Cough	ph	"	f	" "	Phrase
i	"	ō	" "	Marine	gh	"	f	" "	Laugh
a	"	e	" "	Any	d	"	j	" "	Soldier
u	"	e	" "	Bury	g	"	j	" "	Gem
y	"	ī	" "	Spy	c	"	k	" "	Cat
y	"	i	" "	Hymn	ch	"	k	" "	Chord
e	"	i	" "	English	gh	"	k	" "	Hough
ee	"	i	" "	Been	q	"	k	" "	Quart
o	"	i	" "	Women	c	"	s	" "	Cent
u	"	i	" "	Busy	f	"	v	" "	Of
ew	"	ō	" "	Sew	ph	"	v	" "	Stephen
eau	"	ō	" "	Beau	c	"	z	" "	Suffice
au	"	ō	" "	Hautboy	s	"	z	" "	His
a	"	o	" "	What	x	"	z	" "	Xanthus
ew	"	ū	" "	New	x	"	ks	" "	Wax
iew	"	ū	" "	View	ch	"	kw	" "	Choir
io	"	u	" "	Nation	n	"	ng	" "	Sink
y	"	u	" "	Myrtle	c	"	sh	" "	Ocean
e	"	u	" "	Her	s	"	sh	" "	Sure
i	"	u	" "	Sir	ch	"	sh	" "	Chaise
o	"	u	" "	Son	t	"	sh	" "	Notion
o	"	u̧	" "	Wolf	t	"	ch	" "	Bastion
oo	"	u̧	" "	Wool	s	"	zh	" "	Osier
u	"	w	" "	Suasion	x	"	gz	" "	Exact

LETTERS SOMETIMES SILENT.

B is silent after *m*, and before *t*; as in lam*b*, de*b*t.

C is silent in czar, victuals, and before *k*, and after *s*, as in sick, scene.

D is silent in han*d*some, Wednesday, stadtholder, and before *g* in the same syllable; as in fa*d*ge.

G is silent before *m* and *n*, and sometimes before *l*; as in phlegm, *g*naw, intaglio.

H is silent in *h*eir, *h*erb, *h*onest, *h*our; after *g* and *r*, and at the end of a word preceded by a vocal; and sometimes after *t*; as in gh*h*ost, r*h*eum, a*h*, o*h*, ist*h*mus.

K is silent before *n*; as in *k*nife.

L is silent before *f*, *k*, *m*, and sometimes before *d* and *v*, as in ca*l*f, wa*l*k, ca*l*m, would, sa*l*ve.

M is silent before *n*; as in *m*nemonics.

N is silent at the end of words, after *l* and *m*; as in kil*n*, a*n*mn.

P is silent before *n*, and sometimes before *s* and *t*; as in *p*neumatics, *p*salm, receip*t*.

S is silent in corp*s*, demesne, puisne, viscount, i*s*le, i*s*land, ai*s*le.

T is silent in mor*t*gage, hau*t*boy, eclai*t*, billet*d*oux, and sometimes before *le* or *en*, and *ch*; as in whi*st*le, so*f*ten, fe*t*ch.

W is silent before *r* and sometimes before *h*; as in *w*rite, *w*hoop.

ch is sometimes silent; as in s*ch*ism, ya*ch*t.

gh is frequently silent; as in hi*gh*, li*gh*t.

ph is sometimes silent; as in *ph*thisic.

CERTAIN TERMINATIONS PRONOUNCED.

cion, sion, tion, are pronounced *shun*; cient, tient, *shent*; ceous, cious, tious, scious, *shus*; cial, sial, tial, *shal*; cean, cian, tian, *shan*; science, tience, *shense*.

geous, gious, *jus*; geon, gion, *jun*; ous, *us*; and ics, *iks*.

SPELLING BY ELEMENTS.

To spell a word by its elements, is to enunciate such elementary sounds of the letters, as are heard in its proper pronunciation.

Pronounce.	Spell.	Pronounce.	Spell.
he*a*d	h e d	*e*oup′ let	k u p′ l e t
stā*i*n	s t ā n	vi*s* aġe	v i z ā ġ
de*b*t	d e t	*e*a prïce′	k ā p r ē s′
*e*lō*a*k	k l ō k	ob līque	o b l ī k
r*o*ugh	r u f	van′ quish	v a n′ k w i s h
thr*ough*	t h r ū	fa tïg*ue*′	f ā t ē g′
prā*i*se	p r ā z	dis g*u*īse	d i s g ī z
quēēn	k w ē n	sī′ phon	s ī′ f o n
*k*nīfe	n ī f	flam beau	f l a m b ō
*e*ough	k a̤ f	*ph*t*h*is ie	t i z i k

SYLLABLES AND WORDS.

A syllable is one letter; as, *a;* or a union of letters; as, *man.*

A word is a syllable, or union of syllables; as, *boy, man-ner.*

Letters form syllables, syllables form words, words form sentences, sentences form language, written, or spoken.

A word of one syllable, is a monosyllable.

A word of two syllables, is a dissyllable.

A word of three syllables, is a trisyllable.

A word of four, or more syllables, is a polysyllable.

Words are primitive; as, *man;* or derivative; as, *manly.*

Words are simple; as, *horse;* or compound; as, *horse-shoe.*

A primitive word is the root; as, *man.*

A derivative word has some additions; as, man*ly.*

A simple word is any uncompounded word.

A compound word consists of two words; as, *ink-stand.*

A prefix is placed before the root; as, *un*like.

A suffix follows the root; as, like*ly.*

Orthography treats of the power of letters, and teaches how to write, or spell words correctly.

Orthoëpy teaches the correct pronunciation of words.

Spelling is correctly naming the proper letters of a word in the order of the syllables.

Reading is pronouncing written words in succession.

ACCENT, EMPHASIS AND CADENCE.

Accent is a more forcible stress of voice, on some particular syllable, in all words having more syllables than one.

When the accent falls on a vowel, the sound of that vowel is long; as in *hō'-ly*.

When the accent falls on a consonant, the preceding vowel is short; as in *man'-ner*.

Accent is primary, or full; secondary, or slight; as, on the word, *ad'-ver-sa''-ry*.

Emphasis is a greater stress of voice, on one or more words in a sentence, to mark the *sense* of the expression.

Cadence is a fall of the voice at the end of a sentence.

A sentence is such a combination of words, as, being read in connection, make good sense. The close of such a sentence is marked by a period.

ANALYSIS OF WORDS.

In analyzing a word, it will be important to specify all such particulars as are applicable to it, that have been explained on the foregoing pages. The following examples will serve as specimens.

Teacher. What kind of a word is *bark?*

Scholar. It is a primitive word and monosyllable.

T. What is a primitive word?

S. It is the root from which derivatives are formed.

T. What is a monosyllable?

S. It is a word of one syllable.

T. Will you spell the word by elements?

S. B ä r k.

T. Will you now analyze the word?

S. *B* is a subvocal and labial; *a* is a vocal, having its second elementary sound; *r* is a subvocal and palatal;* *k* is an aspirate and palatal; and the word means the rind of a tree, or to bark as a dog.

T. Will you now analyze the word *reprint?*

S. *Reprint* is a derivative word, and dissyllable, composed of *print*, the root, and *re*, the prefix, and accented on the second syllable. R ē-p r i n t′. *R* is a subvocal and palatal; *e* is a vocal, unaccented; *p* is an aspirate and labial; *r* is a subvocal and palatal; *i* is a vocal under accent, and has its second elementary sound; *n* is a subvocal and palatal; *t* is an aspirate and palatal, and the word means to print again.

T. Analyze *distrustful.*

S. *Distrustful* is a derivative word, and a trisyllable, composed of *trust*, the root, *dis*, a prefix, and *ful*, a suffix, having the accent on the second syllable. D i s-t r u s t′-f u l. *D* is a subvocal and palatal; *i* is a vocal unaccented; *s* is an aspirate and dental; *t* is an aspirate and palatal; *r* is a subvocal and palatal; *u* is a vocal under accent, and has its second elementary sound; *s* is an aspirate and dental; *t* is an aspirate and palatal; *f* is an aspirate and labial; *u* is a vocal unaccented, but has its third elementary sound; *l* is a subvocal and palatal; and the word means suspicious, not having confidence in.

* If a distinction is made in the utterance of *r*, it will be rough or trilled before a vocal, and smooth after it.

EXPLANATIONS.

The mode of defining in this book is based on the same principle, that is carried out in all school dictionaries; and so far as correct, abstract definitions are concerned, is substantially the same.

By an abstract definition, we mean such an one, as imparts the signification of a word, in itself considered, irrespective of its applications, or uses. Thus, Dr. Webster defines congruence, coincidence, harmony, stipulation, and covenant, by the same word, *agreement*, which is a correct definition of each of the above words, when taken independently of the sense, in which they severally imply *agreement*. It is, therefore, an abstract definition. Dr. Webster says, "In school dictionaries, we must necessarily omit subordinate senses, and particular uses." Accordingly we find by computation, he has, in his school dictionary, defined about 9,000 words, by one or by two others of synonymous import, all of which are abstract definitions. Walker has defined about 11,000 in the same manner, and Johnson 8,000.

When the best abstract definition is learned, the child will readily perceive the different applications of such words wherever he sees, or reads them in their proper connection with others. Thus, *acuteness* is defined by *sharpness*, without specifying in what it consists, or to what it applies, whether the sharpness of a knife, of vinegar, of pain, or perception. But when the scholar reads of the acuteness of a man's perception, the acuteness of sounds, or the acuteness of the pain in his tooth, he instantly perceives the particular sense in which *acuteness*, in each case, implies *sharpness*.

The knowledge of words, like all other knowledge, can be acquired perfectly, in no way, except by a successive and gradual advancement, step by step, from the first plain and literal signification, up to the figurative senses, and varied applications.

This is the way by which the ablest philologists have attained all their critical knowledge of this, or any other languag which they may have been versed.

LESSON 8.

see	rum	dum	but	dip	pip	fop
ode	mum	gum	cut	hip	rip	hop
ape	and	hum	hut	lip	sip	lop
new	has	sum	nut	nip	tip	mop

LESSON 9.

roe	bud	bid	lid	bib	cap	map
sop	cud	did	mid	fib	gap	nap
top	mud	hid	rid	nib	hap	rap
cop	rud	kid	rim	rib	lap	sap

LESSON 10

bag	jag	sag	beg	big	jig	bug
cag	lag	tag	keg	dig	pig	dug
fag	nag	wag	leg	fig	rig	hug
gag	rag	hag	peg	gig	wig	iug

LESSON 11.

lug	dim	bur	cup	bog	tax	ban
mug	him	cur	sup	dog	wax	cam
rug	gem	neb	fob	fog	pat	apt
tug	hem	web	odd	log	vat	add

LESSON 12.

bär	tär	ärk	änt	dąw	sąw	wąs
car	mar	arm	are	jaw	paw	war
far	par	art	ask	law	raw	wan
jar	tar	aft	arc	maw	caw	wad

LESSON 13

bow	dew	jew	lōw	ace	cad	bee
cow	few	pew	row	age	ore	fee
how	hew	yew	mow	ale	she	the

Do not get my pen.
I can not use it.
The pen is a new one.
Go and put it in the box.

Who has my new key?
Ann put it on the bed.
It is the key to my box.
You may go and get it.

LESSON 14.

bāke	rāke	cāve	pāve	bōld	hōld
cake	sake	gave	rave	cold	mold
lake	take	lave	save	fold	sold
make	wake	nave	wave	gold	told

LESSON 15.

mīce	hīde	cōde	dōte	bāle	māle
nice	ride	mode	lote	gale	pale
rice	side	node	mote	dale	sale
vice	wide	rode	note	hale	vale

LESSON 16.

dāce	pāce	māde	gāge	cāme	sāme
face	race	wade	page	fame	tame
lace	fade	cade	rage	lame	bane
mace	lade	cage	sage	name	cane

LESSON 17.

lāne	dīme	tīne	dīve	dīke	mīle
mane	lime	vine	hive	like	vile
pane	time	wine	five	pike	wile
sane	sine	mine	rive	pile	file

LESSON 18.

bīnd	mīnd	bīte	hōle	hōne	bōlt
find	rind	kite	mole	bone	colt
kind	nine	mite	pole	lone	dolt
hind	pine	site	sole	zone	jolt

LESSON 19

cāpe	bōre	sōre	lōpe	gāze	nōse
nape	core	tore	mope	haze	hose
tape	fore	wore	rope	maze	rose
sate	more	coke	bode	wane	goes

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cry	shy	fly	bay	may	boy
dry	thy	ply	day	nay	coy
fry	sky	sly	fay	pay	toy

LESSON 20.

blot	chip	bend	sand	pink	bent
clot	ship	lend	band	kink	cent
plot	whip	mend	hand	link	dent
bled	clip	rend	land	mink	lent
fled	flip	send	rand	sink	vent
sled	slip	tend	bang	wink	went

LESSON 21.

crum	milk	bank	bill	mill	duck
drum	silk	hank	dill	pill	luck
grum	gilt	lank	fill	rill	tuck
brim	hilt	rank	hill	sill	dusk
grim	milt	sank	gill	till	husk
trim	wilt	tank	kill	will	tusk

LESSON 22.

camp	bump	curl	cash	best	bung
damp	hump	furl	dash	lest	hung
lamp	jump	hurl	gash	rest	rung
ramp	lump	clap	lash	test	sung
samp	mump	flap	rash	vest	hang
vamp	pump	slap	sash	west	rang

LESSON 23.

kick	dock	back	dust	brag	belt
lick	hock	hack	gust	crag	felt
nick	lock	lack	just	drag	melt
pick	mock	pack	lust	fact	pelt
sick	sock	rack	must	pact	fist
tick	rock	sack	rust	tact	mist

LESSON 24.

bond	crop	clod	tort	spun	drub
fond	drop	plod	cost	stun	grub
pond	prop	shod	lost	shun	club
gong	stop	trod	tost	plum	snub
frog	loss	shop	cork	turk	turf

LESSON 25.

cärt	cäst	bärk	bärd	bäss	lärd
dart	fast	dark	eard	lass	spar
hart	last	hark	hard	mass	star
mart	mast	lark	yard	pass	scar
part	past	mark	barm	hasp	haft
tart	vast	park	harm	rasp	raft

LESSON 26.

ball	tall	bawl	buff	bell	cull
call	wall	yawl	cuff	cell	dull
fall	bald	dawn	huff	fell	gull
hall	ward	lawn	muff	dell	hull
mall	draw	yawn	puff	tell	lull
pall	flaw	laud	ruff	well	null

LESSON 27.

book	deem	halt	eool	fōrd	bush
cook	seem	salt	coop	fort	push
hook	teem	wart	loop	port	pull
look	leek	wasp	food	torn	full
nook	seek	wash	mood	worn	puss
took	week	wand	rood	pore	put

LESSON 28.

cove	doom	reek	dēal	bēam	bēat
hove	loom	meek	heal	ream	feat
rove	room	feel	meal	seam	heat
wove	boon	heel	seal	team	meat
roll	moon	peel	veal	lean	neat
boll	noon	reel	zeal	mean	seat

LESSON 29.

No one can tell how long he may live.
Sin will lead us to pain and woe.
A bad life makes a bad end.
Love that which is good and shun vice.
Help such as need help and be kind.
God will bless those who are kind to the poor.

LESSON 30.

brāve	brāke	brōke	drōve	brāin	blāze
grave	flake	choke	grove	drain	glaze
shave	spake	spoke	stove	grain	braze
blade	brace	shore	globe	train	craze
shade	grace	snore	prose	chain	graze
trade	place	store	THose	slain	snake

LESSON 31.

slack	batch	flank	bound	bōast	brīde
stack	catch	crank	found	toast	chide
block	latch	drank	pound	coach	bribe
clock	patch	thank	sound	bloat	tribe
crock	flash	prank	brown	shorn	prime
frock	trash	chank	frown	sworn	swine

LESSON 32.

grind	grist	pärse	bräss	noise	bleat
quire	whist	farce	grass	poise	cleat
spire	whisk	barge	class	spoil	treat
sheer	quern	calve	draft	thorn	cluck
queer	stern	halve	graft	torch	pluck
sneer	sperm	salve	shaft	storm	truck

LESSON 33.

crape	baste	blush	blame	chill	spell
grape	haste	plush	flame	drill	dwell
shape	paste	brush	shame	frill	shell
plate	taste	stand	crane	quill	brīne
slate	waste	brand	plane	spill	shine
state	grate	grand	frame	still	THine

LESSON 34

Rise with the sun. Put on your clothes and wash your face clean. Brush your teeth and comb your hair. Get your task well and go to school in time. Do not play by the way. Do as you are told and you will be a good child.

Good boys and girls love to learn their books.

LESSON 85.

bu′ bo	di′ al	di′ et	la′ dy	bo′ ny
he ro	ri al	po et	la zy	ho ly
so lo	vi al	po em	ha zy	to ry
ty ro	ri ot	ru in	ma zy	pr sy
pi ea	bi as	du el	na vy	ro sy
so fa	re al	li on	za ny	po ny

LESSON 86.

li′ ar	ev′ er	bīt′ er	pa′ per	let′ ter
ci der	nev er	pip er	ta per	fet ter
rīd er	lep er	vi per	la ver	fes ter
bri er	giv er	fif er	ea per	sil ver
eri er	riv er	mi ter	pa cer	eut ter
pri or	liv er	til er	ra cer	eut ler

LESSON 87.

eru′ el	mat′ in	gun′ ner	dal′ ly	sor′ ry
gru el	lat in	gut ter	ral ly	jol ly
lev el	sat in	pet ty	sal ly	fol ly
reb el	eab in	pen ny	tal ly	sul ly
lim it	rā zor	hil ly	hand y	sun ny
piv ot	ślāt er	sil ly	sand y	fun ny

LESSON 88.

dol′ lar	eom′ ie	at′ om	band′ y	a go′
sol der	eol ie	at tie	ean dy	a bode
hop per	ton ie	pan ie	dan dy	a lone
prop er	top ie	mim ie	till er	a side
rob in	frol ie	civ ie	tin der	a like
bob bin	trop ie	rus tie	sis ter	a live

LESSON 89.

eob′ web	pan′ eake	fish′ hook	pōst′ age
eow pen	bed post	snow ball	ink stand
pop gun	bed room	blue bird	bean pole
eat nip	eow slip	band box	silk worm
sun set	tea eup	play day	play mate
sun rise	tea pot	foot ball	fire fly

LESSON 40.

bat' ter	bid' den	sex' ton	dow' er
lat ter	hid den	pen non	pow er
pat ter	mad den	ven om	tow er
tat ter	sad den	ser mon	low er
flat ter	red den	can ton	bow er
seat ter	trod den	pis ton	flow er

LESSON 41.

help' er	tim' ber	be side'	con tent'
wel ter	lim ber	be tide	re lent
ren der	sim per	de ride	re pent
gen der	tin der	a bide	in vent
ten der	hin der	e lide	in dent
slen der	gin ger	pro vide	in tent

LESSON 42.

rack' et	wax' en	fret' ful	melt' ed
jack et	flax en	fault ful	pelt ed
pack et	deep en	hurt ful	belt ed
lock et	fresh en	sin ful	brand ed
rock et	sick en	help ful	hunt ed
sock et	short en	man ful	lift ed

LESSON 43

boy' ish	nice' ly	un kind'	mis date'
coy ish	wise ly	un ripe	mis rate
cool ish	neat ly	un well	mis rule
salt ish	time ly	un safe	dis like
sick ish	kind ly	un true	dis robe
dusk ish	year ly	un hurt	dis use

LESSON 44.

Who is he that scorns to do or say anything that is mean and vulgar? I will tell you who he is: he is the manly scholar.

Show me a girl who is neat and tidy, and I will show you one who does credit to herself, to her mother, and the school she attends.

LESSON 45.

He' tor	bev' el	wag' on	de' cent
in ner	bez el	gal lon	re cent
ten or	ves sel	mes lin	lu cent
tes ter	ken nel	wel kin	tu mor
ves per	dor sal	bod kin	ru mor
set ter	gos pel	cof fin	tre mor

LESSON 46.

ax' is	dox' y	a bet'	na' tion
ten nis	leb by	be get	ra tien
can dor	lev y	ca det	sta tion
clam or	bev y	be gan	mo tion
cur ry	vest ry	se dan	no tion
hur ry	test y	di van	lo tion

LESSON 47.

as sort'	be hest'	as sist'	bal loon'
es cort	in fest	de sist	gal loon
de tort	de test	in sist	bab oon
re tort	mo lest	at tire	lam poon
ex tort	ar rest	en tire	mon soon
dis tort	at test	re tire	fes toon

LESSON 48.

af' flux	drop' sy	fol' low	bil' low
ef flux	gip sy	hol low	pil low
in flux	tip sy	bor row	wil low
con flux	drēar y	mor row	win dow
con vex	wea ry	sor row	win now
vor tex	que ry	wid ow	tal low.

LESSON 49.

o me' ga	no' ti fy	ra' di us	m' di go
ar ma da	pu ri fy	ra pi er	in fa my
ca na ry	lu na cy	jo vi al	in ju ry
po ta to	pi ra cy	la bi al	cu ra cy
te de um	no ta ry	me ni al	mu ti ny
de ni al	vo ta ry	pe ri od	re al ly

LESSON 50.

a̲l' so	al' bum	con' text	con' sort
ad verb	al pha	crotch et	dor ie
ab bess	ban nock	com ma	dig it
ab scess	bär gain	cāse ment	dig ger
act or	chat tel	ci pher	drug gist
act ress	clas sic	check er	dutch ess

LESSON 51.

dex' tral	flee' cy	fär' THing	gran' ite
east ern	fri day	freck le	greed y
ei THer	froz en	fis sile	gip sy
en sign	feed er	fore taste	has sock
e pact	feel ing	feu dal	log ic
e poch	fur THer	ga ble	lodg ing

LESSON 52.

lend' er	mis' sive	ros' trum	sens' son
lem ma	nos trum	rasl ing	speak er
lev ee	nap py	read ing	nei THer
mŏn day	nes tle	rea son	se cant
mean ing	pam phlet	soph ist	speed y
meet ing	pick le	sun day	se quin

LESSON 53.

ship' ping	trap' ping	trea' cle	wīnd' ing
stig ma	tract ile	trib une	wrīt ing
syn od	thurs day	vol ly	whif fle
sen ate	tues day	vest al	whiTH er
ton sil	teach er	vis ta	whisk er
tor rent	trea son	heal ing	wheTH er

LESSON 54

an neal'	a loud'	be tween'	hal loo'
ar rear	a round	be times	my self
a mŏur	a wake	be cause	pa rade
a way	a woke	be lace	po made
a breast	ac coil	en dear	pa rōl
är cade	a loof	es quire	pa trōl

LESSON 55.

ärm′ let	bap′ tist	cos′ tive	fres′ co
at las	bar ren	där ling	fenc er
ad dle	clut ter	dent ist	fend er
bump er	clev er	dex ter	fif ty
busk in	chärg er	flat ly	fin ny
bed lam	chär nel	flex ure	fish er

LESSON 56.

flint′ y	flor′ ence	gen′ der	gam′ ut
flur ry	flor in	griz zle	hund red
flus ter	fac tor	gran ule	härd y
frus trum	fat ling	gog gle	in got
friz zle	ger man	gos ling	in dex
fun gus	gär gle	grap ple	jug gle

LESSON 57.

jest′ er	land′ ing	nurs′ ling	pes′ tle
kid nap	lan tern	nest ling	pil grim
lim bo	min now	neTH er	ren ard
lin den	men sal	pet al	sen na
lisp er	min im	pen nant	sex tant
lam mas	mum my	pur ple	scut tle

LESSON 58.

sect′ or	six′ ty	trib′ ute	trick′ le
sev en	smug gle	ten ant	tär get
shil ling	spell ing	tem pest	west ern
shuf fle	shut ter	twen ty	whis per
stin gy	stub ble	thun der	whit tle
sing er	sup ple	tick le	win ter

LESSON 59.

a′ pril	e′ rä	ge′ nus	pa′ thos
eli max	e ther	gra vy	pōrt al
ca dence	fīl ings	mo dish	pul pit
da tive	flo rist	mo tive	re bus
de ist	fu mid	mu cid	ra ven
be ing	dūr ing	la bel	slīd er

LESSON 60.

tri′ ad	sax′ on	em′ press	for′ ty
wel fare	ed dy	es sence	ob long
drä ma	eld est	shut tle	wed ding
ve nal	in land	rud der	vas sal
six teen	to paz	jug gle	serāp er
sur name	fore top	ver dict	o vert

LESSON 61.

i′ tem	drag′ on	pas′ sive	ab′ bot
nine ty	hav ing	pas tern	hee tor
the sis	song ster	raTH er	cap tor
quo rum	mon ster	smat ter	vic tor
strā tum	wạn ton	lam bent	bick er
fiab by	prov ince	jal ap	proe tor

LESSON 62.

base′ ness	därk′ ness	pale′ ness	kind′ ness
dry ness	mad ness	same ness	lone ness
low ness	fond ness	meek ness	bold ness
mild ness	loud ness	near ness	slow ness
rude ness	dull ness	ripe ness	blue ness
här ness	fine ness	shy ness	härd ness

LESSON 63.

sad′ ness	clear′ ness	dīn′ ing	pạus′ ing
fat ness	neat ness	prūn ing	rāis ing
soft ness	vile ness	dār ing	tēas ing
plain ness	sore ness	glār ing	pāv ing
sweet ness	sour ness	spār ing	dīv ing
clean ness	blind ness	fūs ing	sāv ing

LESSON 64.

bud′ ding	tan′ ning	spit′ ting	blot′ ting
bed ding	gun ning	shop ping	spot ting
rub bing	pin ning	mat ting	hit ting
nod ding	run ning	bet ting	fit ting
sled ding	step ping	wet ting	sit ting
fan ning	hop ping	get ting	quit ting

LESSON 65.

coal	boil	bōth	cord	gout	māin
foal	coil	dŏth	lord	lout	fain
goal	foil	loth	corn	pout	gain
loan	roil	post	horn	rout	pain
moan	soil	dŏst	born	lour	rain
roam	toil	most	morn	sour	vain

LESSON 66

clay	girl	talk	knee	stōw	dŏve
play	gird	walk	tree	crow	lŏve
slay	girt	balk	free	grow	möve
dray	stir	căalm	THee	show	lŏse
gray	whir	balm	flee	snow	THey
pray	sir	palm	glee	know	prey

LESSON 67.

quick	paint	flare	flout	breed	bread
thick	saint	glare	spout	creed	dread
drunk	waist	snare	scout	speed	death
trunk	braid	spare	shout	steed	drēam
flock	faith	THere	scour	sheet	cream
stock	staid	where	flour	fleet	gleam

LESSON 68.

hinge	blest	siege	could	third	fight
tinge	drest	grief	would	whirl	might
mince	tress	niece	stood	birth	sight
since	guess	piece	shook	shirt	light
hence	guest	THese	grōpe	wŏrld	night
pence	quest	sneak	scope	worth	wight

LESSON 69.

sneeze	THence	caught	dredge	thrōne
freeze	whence	taught	fledge	cloTHe
spleen	twelve	clause	shroud	prince
heaves	shelve	squall	lounge	bridge
grease	length	bought	spouse	corpse
three	drift	sought	house	spent

LESSON 70.

elog	hi*gh*	twit	hast	ō*a*th
eä*l*f	ni*gh*	whit	hath	so*w*n
elan	twine	lisp	THan	mo*w*n
elam	type	wisp	*k*not	burn
eram	wäft	slid	punk	turn
erib	wa̤rd	skid	sunk	hä*l*f

LESSON 71.

blake	blo*w*n	hatch	hunch	eling
trace	gro*ws*	match	punch	slink
tra*i*l	gro*w*n	*g*nash	slunk	swing
bla*i*n	quoth	slank	plump	swung
tra*i*t	blo*w*th	shank	thump	elung
baTHe	gro*w*th	spank	brunt	grunt

LESSON 72.

po*a*ch	pouch	greek	brood	bra̤wl
chime	vouch	*k*ne*a*d	*w*hose	dra̤wl
grime	prowl	sne*a*k	shone	dra̤wn
whine	mound	sweep	trōpe	śpa̤wn
while	drown	groom	prude	pre*a*ch
style	seowl	troop	mānġe	*w*re*a*THe

LESSON 73.

lo*d*ġe	which	chänt	*w*re*a*th	whiff
po*d*ġe	width	va̤ult	street	fifth
serip	shred	eorse	wheeze	snuff
strip	depth	eorpse	le*a*ves	stuff
pitch	check	quälm	*w*rong	truss
witch	*w*reck	squa̤d	vōg*ue*	tru*d*ġe

LESSON 74.

*w*retch	quā*i*nt	tough	fou*gh*t	trounce
french	strove	tŏng*ue*	sou*gh*t	chrism
stench	tra*i*pse	rough	*k*nock	bre*a*THe
bre*a*th	eurse	eough	wā*i*f	she*a*THe
spunġe	swear	ou*gh*t	we̤*igh*	ne̤*igh*
*k*nell	trōll	gro*a̤*t	*w*höm	mi*ē*n

PART II.

MODE OF SPELLING AND DEFINING.

In the following spelling lessons, when there are but two columns, each word in the *first* one, is to be defined by its opposite one in the *second*, using the word *implies*, or such expression as would be applicable: thus, *fruition* (implies) *enjoyment*. If there are three columns, the word in the *first* is defined by the other two words standing opposite, in the *second* and *third* columns, thus: *lively* (implies) *active* or *brisk*.

The class will, therefore, study and spell ALL the words in each column, but *define* only those in the *first* column, according to the following examples. To the definition thus given in the *book*, the pupils will add what others they can; or the teacher may, and *ought* to exercise them, in giving examples of the *different senses* in which the word may properly be used.

EXAMPLES OF TWO COLUMNS.

gallantly	bravely	defraud	cheat
compound	mixture	disperse	scatter

Defined thus: *gallantly* (implies) *bravely*. A *compound* (implies a) *mixture*. To *defraud* (implies to) *cheat*. To *disperse* (implies to) *scatter*.

EXAMPLES OF THREE COLUMNS.

concise	brief	short	fissure	chasm	cleft
pallid	pale	wan	labor	toil	work

Defined thus: *concise* (implies) *brief* or *short*. *Pallid* (implies) *pale* or *wan*. A *fissure* (implies a) *chasm* or *cleft*. To *labor* (implies to) *toil* or *work*.

A strict adherence to this method of defining will be of inestimable importance to the learner.

In defining adjectives and adverbs, the scholar may say *implies*. In defining nouns, *implies*, or *implies a*, *the*, or *an*. But in defining verbs, *implies to*; or he may substitute such other *terms* as his teacher thinks most applicable in the case.

No pains should be spared on the part of the teacher, to induce the pupils to be faithful in acquiring a knowledge of the signification of such words as they are learning to spell.

By words, written or spoken, they are to communicate their thoughts to others, and comprehend what others wish to communicate to them.

REMARK.

Every child in his course of instruction in primary schools, is required to spell the *tables of words* in his book, *many* times over; and it is scarcely *possible* he should be exercised *each time* according to the method here proposed, without distinctly acquiring one or more of the prominent, leading significations of a great majority of the words. And we think it cannot be shown, that such a course would not lay the EARLIEST and the BEST foundation the age of the scholar *will admit*, to become well versed in a knowledge of the English language.

Much, however, will depend on the fidelity of the teacher, in carrying out the *mode* of defining, as laid down on the foregoing page.

SECTION I.

ALWAYS define the first column by the second, but *never* define the second by the first. See page 30th.

Nouns.		Nouns.		Nouns.	
beak	bill	härm	hurt	flame	blaze
brim	edge	hide	skin	guile	eräft
bile	gall	heap	pile	sol	sun
brute	beast	jest	joke	van	frŏnt
bush	shrub	lunge	thrust	pest	plague
boon	gift	kĭrk	church	stäff	cane
boss	knob	lad	boy	pace	step
coast	shore	loop	noose	pause	stop
cowl	hood	lout	clown	lawn	plain
dread	fear	maize	corn	spell	chärm
flesh	meat	noun	name	speed	haste
flaw	crack	pawn	pledge	spine	thorn
fib	lie	peak	point	tube	pipe
fume	smoke	tine	prong	stall	stand
glee	joy	quest	search	blow	stroke
glebe	soil	bärk	rind	shore	prop
sack	bag	space	room	throng	crowd
bulk	size	cave	den	slug	drone

Verbs.		Verbs.		Adjectives.	
blink	wink	plunge	dive	bland	mild
doze	drowse	purge	cleanse	blank	white
fetch	bring	press	squeeze	bleak	cold
flinch	shrink	quash	crush	big	large
float	swim	querl	coil	broad	wide
ford	wade	rap	knock	chaste	pure
flop	flap	rear	raise	crude	raw
frisk	skip	rent	lease	fain	glad
flag	droop	rinse	wash	fleet	swift
gaze	stare	reign	rule	harsh	rough
grieve	mourn	rub	wipe	null	void
gripe	pinch	skate	slide	prime	first
halt	stop	shift	change	pert	brisk
heed	mind	singe	scorch	snug	close
hail	call	shut	close	vast	great
leap	jump	test	try	brief	short
jade	tire	smut	black	calm	still

kink	twist	snarl	growl	lax	loose
lade	load	slake	quench	sour	tart
leer	squint	slay	kill	sleek	smooth
lend	loan	smite	strike	sheen	bright
miss	fail	streak	stripe	sear	dry
chat	talk	sup	sip	queer	droll
cede	yield	twirl	whirl	sage	wise
champ	chew	veer	turn	terse	neat
hum	buzz	vend	sell	green	fresh
hush	still	warp	twist	grim	fierce
leave	quit	wrap	fold	scarce	rare
plight	pledge	wield	sway	sham	false
whoop	shout	woo	court	sharp	keen
boom	swell	blight	blast	smart	quick
crimp	curl	crave	beg	spare	lean
flay	skin	jerk	twitch	twain	two
guide	lead	stir	move	spruce	trim
dip	plunge	slant	slope	gaunt	thin
brawl	scold	blare	roar	blear	sore

Nouns.			Verbs.		
ăre	ărch	curve	bounce	leap	spring
bläst	gust	puff	clinch	gräsp	seize
beach	strand	shore	screak	creak	squeak
bränch	bough	limb	deem	think	judge
fen	bog	märsh	drag	draw	haul
cramp	crick	spasm	drench	wet	soak
crest	tuft	plume	delve	grub	dig
chit	shoot	sprout	fuse	smelt	melt
sod	clod	turf	fadge	fay	fit
fang	tusk	tooth	flirt	throw	toss
feat	deed	act	glide	slide	slip
fosse	moat	ditch	gull	dupe	trick
fun	sport	play	frizz	crisp	curl
gärb	dress	cloTHes	fling	cäst	send
globe	sphere	ball	hurl	sling	fling
haze	fog	mist	jeer	flout	scoff
need	lack	want	mash	smash	crush

päth	road	way	plod	drudge	toil
sprig	shoot	twig	rive	cleave	split
spume	froth	foam	soar	mount	rise
skein	hank	knot	screech	scream	shriek
blur	blot	stain	seek	search	hunt
knag	knot	peg	väunt	boast	brag
chärge	trust	care	drub	thrash	beat
mäss	lump	heap	score	notch	märk
awe	dread	fear	rid	free	clear
turn	change	shift	goad	spur	prick
wand	rod	stick	stew	seeTHe	boil
cräft	ärt	trade	knock	beat	strike
shrine	case	box	cloy	fill	glut
site	seat	place	hoist	raise	lift
tach	catch	loop	crouch	cringe	stoop
scrap	piece	pärt	wrench	wrest	twist
booTH	tent	stall	trim	dress	shave
knot	tie	bond	fleer	mock	jeer
oak	crack	hole	knab	seize	bite

SECTION II.

Nouns.		Nouns.		Parts of the human body.
babe	in′ fant	raġe	fu′ ry	
bärd	po et	soul	spir it	ärm
bet	wa ġer	shoal	shal low	bone
beeves	eat tle	splint	splint er	back
coin	mŏn ey	sire	fä THer	brow
cōte	sheep fold	ton	fash ion	brain
copse	brush wood	trice	in stant	breast
crib	mān ġer	trump	trump et	chin
dearth	fam ine	vest	jack et	cheek
frill	ruf fle	wŏrth	val ue	ear
gauġe	meas ure	zest	rel ish	eye
grot	cav ern	bale	pack aġe	fist
hōst	är my	bunch	clus ter	foot
hue	eŏl or	kin	kin dred	head
hilt	hand le	chänce	for tune	hand
hose	stock ings	cloak	man tle	hip

leave	li′ cense	päss	pas′ saġe	joint
lunch	lunch eŏn	realm	king dom	jaw
mount	mount ain	shed	hov el	knee
märt	märk et	shade	shad ow	leg
mēad	mead ow	strife	con test	lungs
morn	morn ing	trill	qua ver	mouth
one	u nit	dawn	day spring	neck
orts	ref use	deŏt	deb it	nose
reins	kid neys	shield	buck ler	vein
gift	pres ent	cove	in let	ribs
gulf	a byss′	bit	mor sel	shin
cause	rea′ son	robe	gär ment	skin
churl	rus tic	stroll	ram ble	spine
scum	ref use	nymph	god dess	scalp
scrap	frag ment	scribe	writ er	toe
scheme	proj ect	tank	cis tern	thumb
spine	back bone	mäsk	vis or	tŏngue
brawl	quar rel	wräth	an ger	throat
woof	text ure	wish	de sire′	waist

Nouns.		Nouns.		Persons and occupations.
as cent′	rise	wa′ ges	hire	
a mount	sum	fi nis	end	bärb′ er
be lief	faith	frac tion	pärt	bra sier
ca reer	course	fri ar	mŏnk	coop er
co quette	jilt	ful crum	prop	coll ier
es cape	flight	flam beau	torch	chand ler
in trigue	plot	ge nus	cläss	clŌTH ier
mo rass	märsh	gul let	throat	dra per
men′ ace	threat	hur dle	crate	färm er
an them	hymn	kern el	seed	gla zier
ban quet	feast	mon äreh	king	gro cer
bagn io	bäth	muz zle	mouth	huck ster
be som	broom	op tion	choice	hat ter
bor der	edge	pig my	dwąrf	join er
brisk et	breast	pig ment	paint	lim ner
big ness	size	pōr tion	pärt	ma son
bun dle	roll	pros peet	view	mīn er

bur′ den	load	pur′ view	scope	mill′ er
bob bin	spool	rā dix	root	mer chant
con tact	touch	rai ment	cloTHes	nail er
cord age	ropes	rab ble	mob	paint er
cŏv ey	brood	sig nal	sign	pot ter
cut purse	thief	seign ior	lord	saw yer
cy cloid	curve	scru toir	desk	sad dler
cyg net	swąn	su et	fat	shep herd
nar rows	straits	spel ter	zinc	tin ner
sen night	week	stream let	rill	tan ner
sew er	drain	text ure	web	tai lor
si lex	flint	to ken	sign	tink er
stat ute	ląw	vis ion	sight	weav er
stat ure	height	ob it	death	play er
scab bard	sheath	fąl con	hąwk	plead er
päs time	sport	grap ple	hook	rig ger
blem ish	scär	cŏm fort	ease	frām er
aid ance	help	vert ex	top	spin ster
broąd ness	width	sig net	seal	print er

Verbs.		Verbs.		Things known.
hob′ ble	limp	shud′ der	quake	bread
jog gle	shake	shriv el	shrink	beef
num ber	count	squan der	waste	broth
pam per	glut	strag gle	stroll	beer
pon der	muse	sun der	pärt	bowl
pur chase	buy	swad dle	swaTHe	cake
riv et	clinch	tan gle	snärl	cheese
ri fle	rob	WITH er	fade	cream
scru ple	doubt	be smear′	daub	fish
am ble	pace	con cede	yield	fork
blos som	bloom	con frŏnt	face	food
ca per	skip	con fide	trust	ham
cen sure	blame	con ceive	think	hash
chuck le	läugh	con struct	build	knife
clam ber	climb	com mend	praise	milk
cŏz en	cheat	de mänd	claim	meat
des tine	doom	de fray	pay	pork
doub′ le	fold	de terge′	cleanse	plate
fam ish	stärve	en tice	tempt	rusk
hud dle	crowd	en gage	pledge	söup
trav erse	cross	ex pend	spend	spoon
tort ure	rack	ex tend	reach	salt
im brown′	tan	e vince	pröve	stärch
in vest	clothe	im plead	sue	straw
in cline	lean	red′ den	blush	tea
in feet	taint	cob ble	botch	toast
in struct	teach	cav il	cärp	veal
pe ruse	read	en vy	grudge	whey
per mit	let	strug gle	strive	whip
pur loin	steal	qui et	lull	pie
re spire	breaTHe	dis like′	hate	tärt
at tempt	try	mis take	err	bran
ran′ sack	search	per form	dö	tripe
a void′	shun	cau′ tion	warn	eggs
con trive	scheme	whīt en	bleach	fat
dis dain	scorn	be witch′	chärm	lärd

Verbs.		Adjectives.		Species of plants.
sa lute′	greet	ab′ ject	mean	
dif fuse	spread	ar id	dry	bälm
be deck	deck	az ure	blue	bean
con demn	doom	ạu burn	brown	beet
pre tend	feign	cer tain	sure	brake
fright′ en	scare	cal lous	härd	cress
här vest	reap	churl ish	rude	dill
i dle	lounge	du al	twö	dock
lan guish	pine	filth y	foul	fern
mar ry	wed	frig id	cold	flag
men tion	name	griz zle	gray	flax
si lence	still	lär board	left	fitch
sum mon	cite	lu cid	bright	gourd
tar ry	wait	mea ger	lean	hemp
val ue	prize	mi nor	less	hops
wạn der	stray	nov el	new	kale
stag ger	reel	mer ry	gay	mint
rid dle	sift	crook ed	bent	squash

READING LESSON.

God made the sun and the moon. And he made all the stars in the sky.

God made the sea and the dry land. The tall oak of the hill, and the low shrub of the vale are his work.

He sends the rain and the dew. The heat and the cold come from him.

Now he bids the tree put on its green leaf. But soon he will send the snow and ice. Then the leaf will fall, and the tree be left bare.

All things that move on the land, or fly in the air, and all that swim in the sea, have life from God.

He gives to all their food; and at his word all must die. God made all men, and all things.

He made the poor man, as well as the rich man. He made the dark man, as well as the fair man.

All should love God and do his will.

Verbs.		Adjectives.		Trees and their fruit.
at tire′	dress	oc′ tave	ei*gh*th	
as cend	rise	pet ty	small	date
as sess	tax	poi*g*n ant	shärp	fig
a dapt	fit	pro lix′	long	lime
be que*a*TH	will	rab′ id	mad	plum
be rate	scold	rap id	swift	slōe
com pel	force	rag ged	rough	pe*a*ch
com pound	mix	sa ble	därk	p*e*ar
dis till	drop	scär let	red	quince
in flate	swell	skit tish	shy	Trees.
re stra*i*n	check	sim ple	plain	ash
em brace	clasp	tär dy	slo*w*	beech
bär′ ter	trade	ti dy	ne*a*t	birch
bal lot	vote	to tal	*w*hole	cork
ban quet	fe*a*st	cor rect′	ri*gh*t	elm
sa tiate	cloy	im mense	väst	fir
tram ple	tre*a*d	sue cinct	bri*e*f	hōlm

slum′ ber	sleep	se rene′	calm	Names.
min ute	note	ob tuse	blunt	moss
plun der	rob	loy′ al	li*e*ge	pink
bat ter	bru*i*se	slen der	slim	rush
re pair′	mend	dec ade	ten	reed
re pose	rest	in ane′	void	ru*e*
re press	crush	a cute	shärp	sage
de coct	boil	bru nette	brown	sedge
ru′ in	*w*reck	com pact	dense	tare*s*
de ceive′	dupe	ex empt	free	thyme
re gret	ru*e*	de funct	de*a*d	grain
ap p*e*ar	seem	dis creet	wise	corn
be dash	wet	hu mane	kind	o*a*ts
en twine	twist	mi nute	small	rye
u nite	join	pro found	deep	whe*a*t
per fume	scent	re plete	full	pe*a*s
trun′ dle	rōll	ro bust	strong	be*a*ns
tum ble	fall	se cure	safe	rice
trump et	sound	re miss	slack	grapes

SECTION III.

Verbs.			Words of opposite meaning.	
as sist′	aid	help	life	death
be hold	view	see	light	därk
be stow	give	grănt	left	right
be wail	wail	moan	more	less
com pel	drive	force	meet	pärt
con vert	change	turn	north	south
de spoil	strip	rob	old	new
im merse	whelm	plunge	pain	ease
in fleet	bend	crook	praise	blame
la ment	mourn	grieve	prow	stern
pro pel	pŭsh	drive	pŭsh	pŭll
pro cure	gain	get	rich	poor
re tain	hold	keep	rise	fall
buff′ et	box	beat	rear	frŏnt
cŏl or	stain	dye	right	wrong

cow′ er	crouch	stoop	salt	fresh
crip ple	maim	lame	sit	stand
grov el	crawl	creep	sick	well
hec tor	tease	vex	sink	swim
min gle	blend	mix	slow	fäst
pi lot	guide	steer	soon	late
pil fer	filch	steal	sŏme	nŏne
scat ter	strew	sow	smile	frown
tow er	soar	rise	smŏŏTH	rough
mod el	form	mold	strong	weak
fet ter	chain	bind	short	tall
jock ey	trick	cheat	sew	rip
la bor	toil	wŏrk	tame	wild
har row	break	tear	thick	thin
ram ble	roam	rove	thaw	freeze
shärp en	edge	point	up	down
in cite′	rouse	mŏve	wake	sleep
be foul	daub	soil	whole	pärt
in quire	äsk	seek	yes	no

	Nouns.		Materials for building.	Small Quadrupeds.
bal′ lad	lay	song		
bil low	surge	wave	boards	eat
ea price′	freak	whim	bricks	eub
dam′ sel	läss	girl	brads	hare
fig ure	form	shāpe	tacks	kid
fis sure	chasm	cleft	gläss	lamb
fount ain	fount	spring	joists	lynx
gird le	belt	sash	läths	mink
im post	tōll	tax	lime	mouse
leav en	bärm	yeast	nails	mole
mis chief	härm	hurt	planks	pig
mär gin	verge	brink	plates	pup
of fice	chärge	trust	pins	puss
o dor	scent	smell	put′ ty	rat
pow er	might	strength	posts	skunk
fail ing	fault	lapse	sash	colt
fan cy	taste	whim	sills	calf

fash′ ion	form	shape	studs	Small and large.
fair y	elf	fay	spikes	frog
for age	gräss	hay	stones	toad
crev ice	crack	cleft	screw	ca′ vy
cof fer	chest	box	tile	co ny
cri sis	change	turn	pan′ els	civ et
cran ny	chink	crack	mold ings	rab bit
dam age	hurt	loss	bat ten	sa ble
glo ry	praise	fame	cäst ings	squir rel
lath er	foam	froth	blinds	wea sel
pat ent	grānt	deed	bra ces	bi son
set tle	seat	bench	hing es	bu gle
stan chion	post	prop	mor tar	la ma
let ter	type	märk	räft ers	li on
quo ta	share	pärt	sīd ing	ot ter
mā nes	ghost	shade	shin gles	zer da
stop ple	spile	plug	sleep ers	ze bu
de gree′	step	cläss	tim ber	u rus
of fense	crime	sin	cās ing	i bex

Nouns.			Adjectives.		
quạr′ rel	feud	broil	coup′ le	pair	twö
rus tic	clown	swain	e vil	ill	bad
rid dle	screen	sieve	flac cid	lax	loose
rup ture	breach	break	flesh y	grōss	fat
spe cies	sort	kind	gloss y	smóóTH	bright
sor row	grief	woe	health y	hale	sound
slug gard	drone	mope	lim pid	clear	pure
spig ot	spile	peg	nim ble	quick	spry
va por	mist	fog	pal lid	wạn	pale
val ley	dale	glen	qui et	cälm	still
vis age	phiz	face	si lent	mute	whist
ves tige	trace	märk	sol id	fïrm	härd
mid dle	mid	midst	con cise′	brief	short
to ken	sign	märk	ex pense	cost	price
herb age	herbs	gräss	di rect	straight	right
pa rade′	pomp	show	to′ tal	whole	all

READING LESSON.

THE wind is air in motion. You can feel the wind, and see how it makes the trees bend and the snow fly.

We could not breathe, nor live, if there were no air. The fire could not burn wood to keep us warm, if there were no air.

The birds could not fly, and ships could not sail, and the boys could not raise the kite.

You could not hear me speak, nor hear the bell ring, nor hear one sound, if there were no air. There could be no fog, nor rain, no hail, nor snow, nor clouds, if there were no air.

You could not see the fine rainbow, nor the green grass. Are you not glad that God made the air?

God makes the ground bring forth fruit for man and beast.

Nouns.		Nouns.	
an″ gle	eor′ ner	älms′ house	poor′ house
a qua	wạ ter	in gress	en trance
ärch er	bow man	in mate	lodġ er
bus tle	tu mult	in stant	mo ment
bed lam	mad house	i ris	rain bow
blos som	flow er	june tion	un ion
bold ness	eour aġe	lär ġess	boun ty
breTH ren	broTH ers	lạun dry	wạsh room
brim stone	sul phur	loo by	lub ber
eär naġe	slạugh ter	lug gaġe	bag gaġe
eai tiff	vil lain	lus ter	bright ness
cinet ure	gĭrd le	man sion	dwell ing
eŏm pass	cĭr cuit	mag net	lode stone
eom pound	mixt ure	moist ness	damp ness
eor sair	pi rate	mor sel	mouth ful
eon fliet	eom bat	päs tor	shep herd
cy ele	cĭr ele	pus tule	pim ple

do′ nor	giv′ er	pli′ ers	pin′ cers
duch y	duke dom	pot taġe	por ridġe
des pot	ty rant	prow ess	val or
er rand	mes saġe	quạd rant	quạr ter
flex ion	bend ing	que ry	ques tion
foi ble	fail ing	rack et	elam or
fore eäst	fore sight	re ġent	rūl er
fun nel	tun nel	rel iet	wid ow
flu id	liq uid	rub bish	ru ins
gal lŏws	ġib bet	sab bath	sun day
se ton	is sue	seoff er	seorn er
deal er	trād er	sci ence	knowl edġe
nap kin	tow el	sol stice	trop ie
fa vor	kind ness	thick et	for est
rạw ness	erude ness	ses sion	sit ting
mär vel	wŏn der	si lence	still ness
ruf fian	rob ber	sea port	här bor
wim ble	gim let	sly ness	eun ning
ad vent	eŏm ing	af fray′	quạr rel

Nouns.		Adjectives.	
scrip′ tures	bi′ ble	ag′ ile	ac′ tive
sin ew	ten don	ac rid	pun gent
sī ren	mer maid	är dent	fer vent
skep tic	doubt er	bale ful	wo ful
spon sor	sure ty	brill iant	shīn ing
ten sion	tight ness	bon ny	hand some
thresh old	door sill	ce rate	wax en
ton sure	shāv ing	caus tic	burn ing
tor por	numb ness	diz zy	gid dy
tru ant	i dler	dor mant	sleep ing
tran script	cop y	drear y	dis mal
treat ment	u sage	e ven	lev el
twee zers	nip pers	fac ile	ea sy
tu mor	swell ing	frag ile	brit tle
us tion	burn ing	fu tile	use less
vel lum	pärch ment	fla grant	glar ing
vest ure	gär ment	hor rid	shock ing

un′ guent	oint′ ment	jun′ ior	young′ er
ac cess	ap proach′	lan guid	droop ing
ac tion	ven due	la tent	hid den
ere dence	be lief	list less	heed less
in cense	per fume	mus ty	mold y
lec ture	dis course	näs ty	filth y
plaud it	ap plause	neu ter	nei THer
rel ics	re mains	no cent	hurt ful
scan dal	of fense	oft en	fre quent
za ny	buf foon	old en	ān cient
ad vice′	coun′ sel	peace ful	qui et
ca bal	un to	pet tish	fret ful
bou quet*	nose gay	sim ple	ärt less
de light	pleas ure	pli ant	lim ber
de fault	fail ure	quag gy	mīr y
ma chine	en gine	text ile	wōv en
ra vine	hol low	smut ty	dirt y
me′ ter	meas ure	shag gy	hair y
		top most	high est

*boo kā′

Adjectives and Adverbs.

pi ous	god′ ly	a fär′	re mote′
pȧl try	trĭf ling	ab rupt	sud′ den
pu ny	fee ble	a drift	a float′
rue ful	dole ful	a thwȧrt	a cross
rud dy	red dish	e rect	up′ right
sel dom	rare ly	en core	a gain′
serv ile	slāv ish	ġen teel	po lite
sil ly	fool ish	ob scene	un chaste
sleaz y	flim sy	ob līque	a slänt
shab by	rag ged	am′ ple	lärġe
ster ile	bar ren	speed y	hast′ y
tab by	brin dled	fee bly	faint ly
hand y	read y	därk ish	dusk y
tac it	si lent	pri or	for mer
tep id	luke wȧrm	tur bid	mud dy
test y	fret ful	neTH er	low er
oil y	greas y	smärt ly	brisk ly

Verbs.

tim′ id	fear′ ful	al leġe′	af firm′
touch y	pee vish	an nex	af fix
wā ry	ęau tious	an nounce	pro claim
a droit′	cheer ful	a bash	con fuse
a way	dex trous	af frŏnt	of fend
be neaTH	ab sent	ap peal	re fer
be yond	un der	ap pend	at tach
di vine	fur THer	as pire	de sire
ex pert	god like	as saĭl	at tack
for sooth	skill ful	a väunt	be gone
for lorn	tru ly	be troth	es pouse
in ert	hope less	be reave	de prive
mo rōse	slug gish	com bine	u nite
pa rōl	sul len	com mute	ex chanġe
sub lime	o ral	con dense	com press
dire′ ful	loft y	con cert	con trive
dap ple	dread ful	con coct	di ġest
slack ly	spot ted	at test	wit′ ness
	loose ly		

Verbs.		Verbs.	
col late′	com pare′	re hearse′	re cite′
con stringe	con tract	re coil	re bound
de mean	be have	re form	a mend
de fend	pro tect	re fund	re pay
de base	de grade	re mise	re lease
de throne	de pose	re voke	re call
de file	pol lute	re spect	re gärd
de hort	dis suade	re quire	de mänd
de tain	with hold	so journ	re side
e volve	un fold	sur vive	out live
en thrall	en slave	sus pect	mis trust
in trust	con fide	se cede	with draw
en croach	in trude	ve neer	in lay
in hume	en tomb	cur tail	re trench
in cense	en rage	cant′ er	gal′ lop
in fer	de duce	elat ter	rat tle
im pugn	at tack	cod dle	pär boil

in close′	sur round′	dal′ ly	tri′ fle
in snare	en trap	hag gle	man′gle
mal treat	a buse	heärk en	list en
o mit	neg lect	chat ter	jab ber
ob ject	o pose	mum ble	mut ter
per turb	dis turb	pest er	troub le
por tray	de scribe	rim ple	wrink le
pre sume	sup pose	shat ter	shiv er
pro claim	de clare	stam mer	stut ter
pro cure	pro vide	squab ble	scuf fle
pro gress	ad vance	gig gle	tit ter
pro pound	pro pose	tam per	med dle
re bel	re volt	tram mel	ham per
re dound	con duce	twink le	glit ter
re serve	re tain	van quish	con quer
en twine	en twist	wel ter	wal low
dis cuss	de bate	un twist′	un wind′
in still	in fuse	re gale	re fresh
ad dict	de vote	af fix	sub join

Verbs.		Verbs.	
a base′	hum′ ble	be hôôve′	be fit′
ċom pete	ri val	de bär	hin′ der
ċom plete	fin ish	de duet	sub traċt′
de lay	lin ger	ex ċlude	de bär
ex ult	tri umph	de ċlaim	ha rangue
for swear	per jure	im peach	aċ ċuse
im pröve	bet ter	re but	re pel
in ter	bur y	re trieve	re gain
ja pan	vär nish	pre ċlude	pre vent
oċ ċur	hap pen	dis perse	seat′ ter
per plex	puz zle	es teem	val ue
pro nounce	ut ter	ob serve	no tice
re lax	slack en	ran′ som	re deem′
re prieve	res pite	rev el	ċa rouse
re spond	an swer	sue ċor	as sist
re striċt	lim it	swin dle	de fraud
ċred′ it	be lieve′	tres pass	trans gress

ċŏv′ et	de sire′	diċ′ tate	or′ der
ċeh o	re sound	säun ter	loi ter
fur nish	sup ply	taċ k le	här ness
gaTH er	ċol leċt	quiv er	trem ble
gŏv ern	ċon trōl	re proach′	in sult′
man aġe	ċon duct	rank′ le	fes′ ter
mer it	de serve	men ace	threat en
pär don	for give	floun der	strug gle
hon or	re vere	prom ise	en gaġe′
al lot′	as sign	dis ċount	de duet
aċ ċost	ad dress	se ċure′	in sure
ad judġe	a ward	ex pel	e jeċt
pre judġe	fore judġe	re vert	re turn
dis band	dis miss	un bind	un tie
dis chärġe	re lease	un nerve	weak′ en
dis ċlose	re veal	ċom mix	min″gle
dis ċourse	ċon verse	e ċlipse	därk en
dis gust	dis please	pro long	length en
dis mäsk	un mäsk	un joint	dis joint′

SECTION IV.

Verbs.			Words contrasted.	
a bide′	re main′	stay	bōld	bash′ ful
a muse	di vert	please	sweet	bit ter
ae quire	ob tain	gain	top	bot tom
ae cept	re ceive	take	lend	bor row
be cŏme	be fit	suit	straight	crook ed
con ceal	se crete	hide	clean	dĭrt y
con temn	de spise	scorn	late	ear ly
de coy	en tice	lure	odd	e ven
dis robe	di vest	strip	male	fe male
de cease	ex pire	die	päst	fu ture
de sist	for bear	cease	fact	fic tion
dis may	ap pąll	däunt	light	heav y
es chew	a void	shun	earth	heav en
im merge	im merse	plunge	stiff	lim ber
in dite	com pose	write	few	ma ny
in vite	re quest	äsk	rest	mo tion

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per spire′	ex ude′	sweat	mean	no′ ble
re buke	re pröve	chide	scarce	plen ty
e lect	se lect	choose	glad	sor ry
sur vey	in spect	view	deep	shal low
sub sist	ex ist	live	saint	sin ner
sue cumb	sub mit	yield	tough	ten der
de sery	es py	see	vice	vĭr tue
de piet	pōr tray	paint	man	wŏm an
af flict	dis tress	grieve	end	be gin′
en chänt	be witch	chärm	rude	civ′ il
sub scribe	con sent	sīgn	kind	cru el
ca jole	flat′ ter	coax	sound	rot ten
be friend	fa vor	serve	fire	wą ter
com mänd	or der	bid	hill	val ley
tran scribe	cop y	write	whole	bro ken
de fy	chal lenge	dare	cheap	cost ly
här′ bor	shel ter	lodge	dead	a live′
glo ry	ex ult′	boast	now	nev′ er
prac tice	per form	dŏ	give	re ceive

Verbs.			Articles of Food.	
ex haust′	emp′ ty	drain	bunn	ba′ con
fa tigue	wea ry	tire	crout	bis cuit
im bue	tine ture	tinge	dough	but ter
im brue	moist en	steep	flesh	ban nock
pur sue	fol low	chase	roll	catch up
re late	nar rate	tell	loaf	cus tard
blus′ ter	swag ger	boast	mush	chick en
brand ish	flour ish	wave	samp	dump ling
drab ble	drag gle	trail	souse	flap jack
fos ter	cher ish	nurse	Articles worn.	gru el
flour ish	pros per	thrive		mut ton
in jure	dam age	härm	vest	muf fin
jab ber	chat ter	prate	stock	pāst ry
jin″gle	tink le	clink	mitts	pud ding
li brate	bal ance	poise	hat	pick le
lo cate	sta tion	place	boots	pan cake
sul ly	tär nish	soil	shöes	veni son

			Varieties of Fish.	
throt′ tle	stran″gle	choke		
ven ture	haz ard	risk	trout	dol′ phin
cär ol	war ble	sing	brēam	dog fish
frus trate	de feat′	foil	pike	bur bot
	Nouns.		bäss	gray ling
bod′ ice	cor′ set	stays	dace	gur net
ban ner	stream er	flag	cärp	lam prey
cär go	lād ing	freight	chub	min nōw
cär bon	chär coal	coal	cod	pipe fish
chap let	gär land	wreath	eel	por poise
chol er	an″ger	wräth	ling	pil chärd
dan dy	cox comb	fop	perch	pull in
dān ger	per il	risk	pout	sun fish
dit ty	son net	song	roach	sea cärp
dis triet	re gion	tract	ray	sword fish
to per	drunk ard	sot	shärk	tau tog
prod uct	ef fects	fruit	whale	tun ny
com merce	traf′ fic	trade	white	tur bot
pro ceeds′	in come	rent	smelt	whīt ing

Nouns.			Birds and Fowls.	
em′ bers	cin′ ders	coals	brant	bit′ tern
sym bol	em blem	type	crane	bust ard
kind ness	fa vor	grace	crow	bus ard
făr del	bun dle	pack	dạw	con dor
fur row	chan nel	groove	dŏve	cụck oo
gam bol	frol ic	prank	duck	eal ver
gath ers	pack ers	folds	drake	chick en
hăr bor	ha ven	port	finch	fạl con
man ner	meth od	mode	goose	gan der
mam mon	rich es	wealth	gull	goe ling
bee tle	mal let	mạll	grouse	howl et
mŏn ey	spe cie	cash	hen	hum bird
out line	con tour′	sketch	hạwk	kill dee
per sons	peo′ ple	folks	jay	lin net
pup pet	mam met	doll	kite	măr tin
ran cor	mal ice	spite	lärk	mag pie
ras cal	scoun drel	knave	loon	os trich

spec′ ter	phan′ tom	ghost	owl	pig′ eŏn
sub ject	top ic	theme	quail	pheas ant
suf frage	bal lot	vote	rook	rad dock
tat tle	gos sip	prate	snipe	spar row
vĭr gin	maid en	maid	stork	stăr ling
viz ard	vis or	mäsk	swạn	tur key
de feet′	blem ish	fạult	thrush	vul ture
de sign	pur pose	plan	wren	wid geŏn
de cree	e dict	lạw	ea′ gle	man a kin
de vice	proj ect	scheme	her on	pel i can
ef fects	chat tels	goods	par rot	ca na′ ry
ho tel	tav ern	inn	ra ven	swạl′ low
fire′ lock	mus ket	gun	rob in	snow bird
throt tle	wind pipe	throat	teal	ma cạw′
proc ess	meth od	course	tern	pea′ cock
os tent	to ken	show	geese	mal lard
sa vor	o dor	taste	hens	sis kin
mis take′	er ror	fạult	wrens	păr tridge
pre′ text	pre tense′	show	bev′ y	red wing

	Adjectives.		Weapons of War.	
dul' cet	lus' cious	sweet	balls	bil' bo
frac tious	snap pish	cross	darts	cut lass
gal lant	val iant	brave	dirks	ear bine
stur dy	hard y	strong	guns	can non
squal id	filth y	foul	pikes	dag ger
swarth y	taw ny	dark	spears	hal berd
sub tile	craft y	sly	swords	mor tar
sport ive	play ful	gay	States of water.	mus ket
vap id	taste less	stale		pis tol
ver dant	vi rent	green	rain	pon iard
viv id	live ly	bright	hail	ri fle
au stere'	rig id	stern	snow	sa ber
be nign	gra cious	kind	ice	fu see'
de mure	so ber	grave	frost	spon toon
in firm	fee ble	weak	dew	fire' lock
su perb	show y	grand	mist	fire arms

THE SUN.

THE sun is of vast size, and is the source of light and heat.

The sun has dark spots on its disk or face. We do not know what these dark spots are.

The sun is a globe in form, and turns round on its axis or poles.

No one has yet found out of what the sun is made. It was once thought to be a ball of fire. It seems to be such to our eyes; but wise men now do not think it is.

They think God would not have made such a vast globe for no end but to give light and heat to orbs, none of which is half as large as the sun is.

The earth goes round the sun once in a year. The moon goes round the earth once in a month, and both receive their light and heat from him.

What a sad world ours would be, were there no sun to shed his light and warmth on us.

SECTION V.

Nouns.			Species of plants.
ad′ age	prov′ erb	say′ ing	bär′ tram
baw ble	gew gaw	tri fle	be hen
bib ber	tip ler	drink er	ben net
sub stance	bod y	mat ter	byl rush
bōl ster	eush ion	pil low	bur dock
brig and	ban dit	rob ber	burn et
eus tom	prae tice	u sage	eab bage
for ceps	pin cers	nip pers	eas sia
gär bage	of fal	ref use	eat tail
gen tile	hea THen	pa gan	eat nip
hub bub	tu mult	up roar	eow itch
asl ment	ill ness	sick ness	eow slip
pu pil	stu dent	schol ar	eōlts foot
rap ine	plun der	pil lage	eock le
ser aph	cher ub	ān gel	eum in
ten or	pur port	mean ing	eum frey

thrall′ dom	slav′ er y	bond′ age	das′ sy
vor tex	ed dy	whirl pool	fen nel
as sault′	at tack′	on set	gär lic
af fairs	eon cerns	busi ness	gin seng
be hest	eom mänd	man date	hys sop
re sponse	re ply	än swer	i vy
das′ tard	eow′ ard	pol troon′	ka li
hear say	ru mor	re port	len til
es say	at tempt′	tri′ al	let tuce
	Adjectives.		lōv age
ärt′ ful	eräft′ y	eun′ ning	li chen
ea ger	är dent	earn est	mad der
gib bous	eon vex	round ing	mal low
bosk y	syl van	wood y	man drake
elam my	vis eous	stick y	mil let
dis mal	lu rid	gloom y	ear rot
sta ble	fix ed	stead y	mul len
scant y	spär ing	nar row	mus tard
murk y	eloud y	ob scure′	asp ic

Adjectives.			Tree and its fruit.
dump′ ish	stu′ pid	s.eep′ y	cher′ ry
mor tal	dead ly	fā tal	chest nut
noi some	nox ious	hurt ful	cit ron
pā geant	pomp ous	show y	al mond
reck less	heed less	care less	ap ple
sēn ior	eld er	old er	lem on
ser rate	jag ged	notch ed	man go
som ber	dusk y	gloom y	or ange
tąw dry	gąud y	show y	wąl nut
tu mid	tur gid	swōll en	cof fee
a fär′	re mote′	dis tant	ol ive
ur bane	po lite	gen teel′	pa pąw′
eryp′ tic	oe cult	hid′ den	guä′ va
frou zy	mus′ ty	fet id	Trees.
lout ish	clown ish	clum sy	ma′ ple
se cret	pri vate	un seen′	myr tle
way ward	fro ward	per verse	al oe

Verbs.			
ab solve′	ac quit′	dis chärge′	stad′ dle
ab stain	re frain	for bear	asp en
ac quaint	ap prise	in form	ban yan
ac cord	as sent	a gree	cam phor
as sert	a ver	af firm	ce dar
be guile	de lude	de ceive	cy press
co erce	con strain	com pel	fus tic
con fute	re fute	dis pröve	hem lock
com mune	con verse	dis course	ląu rel
de fer	de lay	post pone	lin den
en treat	be seech	im plore	pop lar
en hänce	aug ment	in crease	man grove
ex ceed	ex cel	sur päss	är bute
in vent	con trive	de vise	pock wood
main tain	sup port	sus tain	cam wood
pro rogue	pro tract	pro long	dog wood
re cede	re treat	with drąw	log wood
re store	re turn	re place	rose wood

	Verbs.		Species of Plants.
por tend′	pre sage′	fore show′	ŏn′ ion
re nounce	dis own	dis claim	pärs nep
back′ bite	de fame,	slan′ der	pärs ley
con vey′	trans pōrt	car ry	pump kin
de prave	cor rupt	vi″ tiāte	plant ain
dis turb	mo lest	troub le	rad ish
ex hort	ad vise	coun sel	sal ad
ex pand	dis tend	di late′	seal lion
ex pound	ex plain	un fold	sor rel
en sue	sue ceed	fol′ low	tan sy
im pede	re tärd	hin der	tea sel
in tend	de sign	pur pose	this tle
pre dict	fore tell	fore show′	tu lip
bick′ er	jan″ gle	wran″ gle	tur nip
bab ble	prat tle	prate	rhū bärb
crum ple	rum ple	wrink le	mel on
fur bish	burn ish	pol ish	bam boo′

glis′ ter	glis′ ten	spärk′ le	Dogs.
nur ture	nour ish	cher ish	bär′ bet
shack le	hop ple	fet ter	ban dog
dan dle	ca ress′	fond le	bea gle
grum ble	com plain	mur mur	mäs tiff
ig nite′	in flame	kin dle	pup py
of′ fer	pre sent	pro pose′	span iel
reck on	com pute	num′ ber	Shrubs.
sol ace	con sole	cŏm fort	al′ der
res pite	sus pend	de lay′	bri er
a lärm′	stärt′ le	fright′ en	ha zel
af flict	dis tress′	troub le	hen bane
em broil	in volve	dis tract′	Trees.
trans act	per form	man′ age	red′ oak
un brace	re lax	slack en	live oak
see′ ond	sup port	pro mote′	black oak
war rant	main tain	in sure	white oak
per fect	fin′ ish	com plete	wil low
op pugn′	op pose′	at tack	shad dock

Participles.		Participles.	
blink′ ing	wink′ ing	blos′ som ing	blow′ ing
chat ting	talk ing	ea per ing	skip ping
crook ing	bend ing	cen sur ing	blām ing
cant ing	toss ing	ĕöl or ing	dye ing
drag ging	draw ing	fam ish ing	stärv ing
drub bing	beat ing	hee tor ing	vex ing
deal ing	trād ing	la bor ing	toil ing
fōrd ing	wād ing	num ber ing	count ing
fūs ing	smelt ing	pur chas ing	buy ing
fling ing	cäst ing	plun der ing	rob bing
grub bing	dig ging	pil fer ing	steal ing
gull ing	trick ing	red den ing	blush ing
hail ing	call ing	riv et ing	clinch ing
hoist ing	rais ing	sev er ing	pärt ing
heal ing	cūr ing	tow er ing	soar ing
härm ing	hurt ing	trav ers ing	cross ing
jād ing	tir ing	wan der ing	rōv ing

loan′ ing	lend′ ing	a void′ ing	shun′ ning
laud ing	prais ing	as sist ing	aid ing
lash ing	whip ping	be stow ing	giv ing
leap ing	jump ing	be fit ting	suit ing
push ing	urg ing	con fīd ing	trust ing
pīl ing	heap ing	dif fus ing	spread ing
play ing	sport ing	de fray ing	pay ing
quit ting	leav ing	ex tend ing	reach ing
shut ting	clōs ing	e vinc ing	prōv ing
slay ing	kill ing	per form ing	dō ing
test ing	try ing	re tain ing	hold ing
ty ing	bind ing	re pōs ing	rest ing
veer ing	chang ing	sa lūt ing	greet ing
vend ing	sell ing	in clin ing	lean ing
wait ing	stay ing	way′ lay ing	watch ing
win ning	gain ing	wea ry ing	tir ing
wīnd ing	turn ing	se crēt′ ing	hīd ing
warp ing	twist ing	re būk ing	chīd ing
star ing	gaz ing	pe rus ing	read ing

SECTION VI.

Adverbs.		Adverbs.	
apt′ ly	fit′ ly	bash′ ful ly	mod′ est ly
brief ly	short ly	drear i ly	gloom i ly
blank ly	pale ly	dis tant ly	re mote′ ly
clean ly	nice ly	fa tal ly	mor′ tal ly
bare ly	mere ly	filth i ly	dĭrt i ly
cheer ly	live ly	for ward ly	ea ger ly
du ly	fit ly	grate ful ly	pleas ant ly
faint ly	fee bly	gĭb ing ly	scorn ful ly
frank ly	free ly	hap pi ly	luck i ly
fĭrm ly	strong ly	hand some ly	grace ful ly
fleet ly	swift ly	härm ful ly	hurt ful ly
fresh ly	new ly	heärt i ly	sin cere′ ly
gent ly	soft ly	heed ful ly	care′ ful ly
glib ly	SMOOTH ly	ho li ly	pi ous ly
good ly	cŏm.e ly	lav ish ly	waste ful ly
grōss ly	coarse ly	le gal ly	law ful ly

gruff ly	rough′ ly	pru′ dent ly	dis creet′ ly
gay ly	fine ly	play ful ly	sport′ ive ly
low ly	meek ly	pen sive ly	so ber ly
mild ly	cälm ly	peace ful ly	qui et ly
plain ly	clear ly	pee vish ly	fret ful ly
pert ly	smärt ly	per fect ly	com plete′ ly
plump ly	round ly	per verse′ ly	stub′ born ly
poor ly	mean ly	po lite ly	gen teel′ ly
right ly	just ly	pre cise ly	ex act ly
sage ly	wise ly	pri′ vate ly	se′ cret ly
shärp ly	keen ly	slug gish ly	la zi ly
slack ly	loose ly	sin ful ly	wick ed ly
scant ly	scarce ly	scant i ly	nar row ly
snug ly	close ly	tim id ly	cow ard ly
stern ly	härsh ly	tac it ly	si lent ly
strict ly	close ly	ver i ly	cer tain ly
väst ly	great ly	vi″ cious ly	wick ed ly
base ly	vile ly	de cent ly	prop er ly
queer ly	odd ly	stin gi ly	nig gard ly

SECTION VII.

Nouns.		Nouns.		Quadrupeds.
al′ ti tude	*height*	af fec′ tion	lŏve	ape
bev er a*ge*	drink	ärm′ is tice	truce	bear
can ti cle	song	bra va′ do	brag	buck
cal u met	pipe	ce su ra	pa*u*se	cow
con di ment	s*a*uce	col lis ion	clash	călf
cra ni um	skull	con cus sion	shock	cōlt
cru ci fix	cross	con ver sion	chā*n*ge	deer
des ti ny	fate	con tu *s*ion	bruise	dog
dom i cile	house	com pul sion	force	elk
fĭrm a ment	sky	de cep tion	che*a*t	ewe
fur be l*ow*	flounce	di rec tion	*cour*se	fa*w*n
fo li a*ge*	le*a*ves	lig′ a ture	band	go*a*t
*g*em i ni	twins	mo nas′ tic	mŏnk	hart
con fi dence	trust	o bei sance	bow	hog
id i ot	fool	o ra tion	speech	horse
in te *g*er	*wh*ōle	pa vil ion	tent	hīnd
lär′ ce ny	theft	po ta′ tion	dräught	mare
lat i tude	bre*a*dth	cat′ a log*ue*	list	mule
lon *g*i tude	length	no ble man	peer	moose
mac u la	spot	test a ment	will	ox
moi e ty	hălf	ter ma gant	scold	roe
or i *g*in	s*our*ce	ves ti bule	porch	swine
or î son	prayer	Adjectives.		shote
par a gram	pun	bi′ na ry	two	sheep
per qui *s*ite	fee	scur ril ous	vile	stag
pār ent a*ge*	bĭrth	sin is ter	bad	steer
rem e dy	cure	sor r*ow* ful	sad	wolf
ret i nue	train	sim i lar	like	whelp
sus te nance	food	in fer′ tile	bare	lamb
sur cin″ gle	gĭrth	pro dig ious	huge	kid
sco′ ri a	dross	un com mon	rare	pig
pā *g*eant ry	sh*ow*	pre′ ter it	păst	fox
hap haz′ ard	chance	im po lite′	rude	nag
man da mus	*wr*it	nec′ tar ous	sweet	cub
per cus sion	stroke	a ce′ tous	sour	cur

Verbs.			Verbs.	
com′ pro mit	pledge	cie′ a trize	heal	cure
coun ter feit	fōrge	fab ri cate	frame	build
el e vate	raise	flag el late	scourge	lash
heb e tate	blunt	germ in ate	sprout	bud
jae u late	därt	pal pi tate	throb	beat
lac er ate	tear	tor re fy	pärch	dry
nav i gate	sail	dis ĕŏl′ or	tinge	stain
nom in ate	name	in hab it	dwell	live
ob li gate	bind	re lin quish	leave	quit
in to nate	sound	veg′ e tate	sprout	grow
pen e trate	pierce	sae ri fice	slay	kill
pu ri fy	cleanse	des pu mate	froth	foam
ru mi nate	muse	en cum′ ber	load	clog
sig ni fy	mean	ad ven ture	dare	risk
term in ate	end	in curv ate	bend	crook
tu me fy	swell	tan′ ta lize	tease	plague
un du late	wave	o ver stock′	fill	crowd

			Nouns.	
de mon′ strate	pröve			
dis cŏm fit	rout	grav′ i ty	weight	heft
en am or	chärm	log ger head	dōlt	dunce
ex hib it	show	mer chand ise	goods	wares
ex tin″ guish	quench	sep ul cher	grave	tōmb
un der stand	know	spec ta cle	show	sight
im por tune	urge	in cis′ ion	gash	cut
gas con ade	blast	mag′ ni tude	bulk	size
o ver cast	cloud	sig na ture	sign	märk
o ver päss	cross		Adjectives.	
o ver take	catch	ex plic′ it	clear	plain
un der mine	sap	in trep id	brave	bōld
scar′ i fy	scratch	la con ic	brief	short
sur ren der	yield	prin′ ci pal	main	chief
sat′ u rate	fill	sa pi ent	sage	wise
cor us cate	flash	met tle some	brisk	gay
pu tre fy	rot	val or ous	brave	bōld
con trib′ ute	give	vig or ous	strong	stout
de nūd ate	strip	vĭr tu ous	good	chaste

SECTION VIII.

Nouns.		Nouns.	
an′ nals	chron′ i cles	ba′ sis	foun da′ tion
āl ien	for eign er	cha os	con fu sion
bo nus	pre mi um	con cert	a gree ment
cap tive	pris on er	dis count	de duc tion
cen sus	num ber ing	ex it	de pärt ure
chi na	por ce lain	her ald	pro claim er
clois ter	nun ne ry	ju rist	ci vil ian
chap man	märk et man	ni ter	salt pe ter
des ert	wil der ness	nui sance	an noy ance
gär ner	gran a ry	pa tron	sup port er
gen try	gen tle men	proc ess	pro ceed ings
hom age	rev er ence	see tion	di vi″ sion
jus tice	eq ui ty	trai tor	be tray er
in quest	in qui′ ry	ty ro	be gin ner
nun cio	mes′ sen ger	une tion	a noint ing
out rage	vi o lence	ver sion	trans la tion

mid′ riff	di′ a phragm	be quest′	leg′ a cy
pär son	cler gy man	de spair	hope less ness
peas ant	coun try man	ga zette	news pa per
pil grim	trav el er	gran dee	no ble man
pōrt er	car ri er	fa tigue	wea ri ness
prox y	sub sti tute	Adjectives.	
quan tum	quan ti ty	con′ trite	pen′ i tent
sam ple	spec i men	do cile	teach a ble
sur plus	o ver plus	du ly	prop er ly
vic tor	con quer or	fi nite	lim it ed
va grant	vag a bond	youth ful	ju ve nile
vig or	en er gy	di verse′	dif fer ent
wiz ard	cŏn ju rer	dis junct	sep a rate
mad ness	dis trac′ tion	gro tesque	lu di crous
mo tive	in duce ment	un safe	haz ard ous
dis like′	a ver sion	cost′ ly	ex pen′ sive
de fense	pro tec tion	härm less	in nox ious
neg lect	o mis sion	a kin′	re lāt ed
färm′ er	hus′ band man	ab struse	dif fi cult

Adjectives.		Verbs.	
po tent	pow′ er ful	ac cŏu′ ter	e quip′
rŭth less	pit i less	be wil der	con fuse
sun dry	sev er al	con sum mate	per′ fect
stag nant	mo tion less	de term ine	de cide′
dead ly	de struct ive	en cŏm pass	sur round
con stant	un chāng ing	en vel op	in wrap
bank rupt	in sol vent	ex pa″ tiate	en lärge
de cent	be cŏm ing	re cŏv er	re gain
fal low	un sow ed	ar′ ro gate	as sume
mor bid	dis eas ed	ag i tate	dis turb
o val	el lip tic	āl ien ate	es trange
pep tic	di gest ive	cal cu late	com pute
a ware′	ap pris ed	cul ti vate	im pröve
con dign	de serv ed	crim in ate	ac cuse
re bate	de duc tion	ded i cate	de vote
se date	com pos ed	det o nate	ex plode
de void	des ti tute	der o gate	de tract

Verbs.			
		ed′ u cate	in struct′
a maze	as ton ish	ex pi ate	a tone
de range	dis or der	ex pli cate	un fold
il lume	en light en	grat i fy	in dulge
cap size	o ver turn	it er ate	re peat
dis seize	dis pos sess	mys ti fy	ob scure
de tach	dis en gage	mit i gate	as suage
in spect	ex am′ ine	mul ti ply	in crease
im pend	o ver hang′	mag ni fy	en lärge
pre vail	o ver cŏme	man ci pate	en slave
sub vert	o ver throw	or na ment	a dorn
res′ cue	de liv er	pac i fy	ap pease
re quite′	rec om pense	glo ri fy	ex tol
out root	ex tir′ pate	tol er ate	al low
en rich	fer′ til ize	rec ti fy	cor rect
out wit	o ver reach	ter ri fy	fright′ en
dif fer	dis a gree	un der take′	en gage′
sun der	sep′ a rate	re cap′ ture	re take
ri val	em u late	här′ mo nize	a gree

Verbs.		Nouns.	
proph e sy	pre diet′	är ea′ na	se′ erets
rat i fy	con fïrm	ap par el	clŏth ing
ren o vate	re new	a sy lum	ref uge
vil i fy	de fame	a vul sion	rend ing
vin di cate	de fend	au ro ra	morn ing
al ter eate	wran″gle	a bun dance	plen ty
ex pe dite	hast en	al li ance	ūn ion
eat e chise	ques tion	com bus tion	burn ing
com pli ment	flat ter	com mo tion	tu mult
con se crate	hal low	cog ni″ tion	knowl edge
cor ru gate	wrink le	de cerp tion	pluck ing
ful mi nate	thun der	dis ci ple	learn er
guar an ty	war rant	ef ful gence	bright ness
ir ri gate	wa ter	e nig ma	rid dle
in du rate	härd en	e pis tle	let ter
mad e fy	moist en	er ra tum	er ror
mol li fy	soft en	ex er tion	ef fort

scin′ til late	spärk′ le	ex cur′ sion	ram′ bling
e lon gate	length en	in sur gent	reb el
en rap ture	trans port′	mo ni″ tion	warn ing
im ag ine	fan cy	per mis sion	li cense
ap per tain′	be long	phy si″ cian	doc tor
con tro vert	dis pute	quin tes sence	es sence
co a lesce	u nite	sa li va	spit tle
cïr cum vent	de ceive	sue ces sion	se ries
ef fer vesce	fer ment	su da tion	sweat ing
in ter diet	for bid	vo li″ tion	will ing
per se vere	per sist	bag a telle′	tri fle
rep re hend	re pröve	ap er ture	o pen ing
ad ver tise	pub′ lish	lev i ty	light ness
dis ap pear	van ish	mag ni tude	great ness
coun ter vail	bal ance	mut ter er	grum bler
o ver poise	out weigh′	rab id ness	mad ness
con dens′ ate	com press	qui et ness	eälm ness
be spat ter	sprink′ le	ma ture′ ness	ripe ness
trans fig ure	trans form′	leg′ a cy	be quest′

Nouns.		Nouns.	
am′ i ty	friend′ ship	pąu′ ci ty	few′ ness
ag o ny	an″ guish	pop u lace	peo ple
an te päst	fore taste	pros e lyte	eon vert
ab lep sy	blind ness	plen i tude	full ness
äreh i tect	build er	pu ġil ist	box er
brev i ty	short ness	rąu ci ty	hoarse ness
eal um ny	slan der	reġ i men	di et
eär ti lage	gris tle	reġ is ter	ree ord
eat a plasm	pōul tice	res er voir	cis tern
chiv al ry	knight hood	ru bi go	mil dew
eŏv e nant	eon tract	sa pi ence	wis dom
eus to dy	keep ing	sol i tude	lone ness
det ri ment	dam age	spec i men	sam ple
dis si dence	dis eord	spee u lum	mir ror
di a ry	jour nal	sum ma ry	ab stract
ed i fice	build ing	tet a nus	lock jaw
em bas sy	mes sage	fal la cy	de ceit′
en tre pot	ware′ house	här′ le quin	buf foon′
fam′ i ly	house hold	mal a dy	dis ease
frip per y	tri fles	a chieve′ ment	ex ploit
gib ber ish	jär gon	in ten tion	de sign
här mo ny	eon eord	im mer sion	plung′ ing
hus band ry	til lage	re dèmp tion	ran som
in eu bus	night mare	eom pact ness	close ness
lib er ty	free dom	trans gress or	sin ner
man a ele	shack le	eon cise ness	brief ness
mend i eant	beg gar	prod′ i ġy	wŏn der
o di um	ha tred	air i ness	gay ness
res i due	rem nant	Adjectives.	
pū ri ty	elean ness	an′ nu al	year′ ly
par a möur	lŏv er	ar ro gant	haugh ty
par a digm	mod el	ea pa ble	a ble
vo ea′ tion	eąll ing	eur so ry	hast y
par a pet	ram pärt	dee u ple	ten fold
eon ver′ sion	turn ing	des pe rate	hope less
ąux il iar	help er	pląus i ble	spe″ cious

Adjectives.		Adjectives.	
du′ bi ous	doub′ ful	de fi″ cient	want ing
du pli cate	doub le	ef ful gent	shin ing
du ra ble	läst ing	e las tic	spring y
el e gant	grace ful	fa ce″ tious	sport ive
fin i cal	fop pish	li ques cent	melt ing
for tu nate	luck y	qui es cent	rest ing
frue tu ous	fruit ful	vi va cious	live ly
hid e ous	fright ful	ae′ cu rate	ex act′
in do lent	la zy	court e ous	po lite
lu min ous	shin ing	suf fi″ cient	e nough
lu so ry	play ful	tan′ ta mount	e′ qual
max im um	great est	prob a ble	like ly
dis gust′ ful	loaTH some	quad ru ple	four fold
neg′ li gent	heed less	quin tu ple	five fold
o di ous	hate ful	se ri ous	sol emn
op por tune	time ly	so no′ rous	sound ing
pet u lant	fret ful	sumpt′ u ous	cost ly
pon der ous	weight y	trip li cate	three fold

LUCY AND ROBERT.

LUCY'S aunt gave her a pretty new chair made of rose-wood, and it had rockers to it, and a cushion of crimson velvet in it, for Lucy to sit upon. Now, Lucy had a little brother named Robert, and he was two years old. Lucy was so kind as to let the dear little fellow sit in the chair, for she said it will please him so much, and he will be sure not to spoil it. Well, Robert's aunt then gave him a pretty little carriage, painted green, with two soft seats in it; and one morning Betsy, the nurse maid, took him out for a ride. When Lucy saw the carriage standing at the door, and heard little Robert laughing and clapping his hands, for joy at the thought of the ride, she said,

"Please, mother, may I have a ride with brother Robert?"

"Yes, my dear Lucy," said her mother; "you have been so kind to him you may both ride in the carriage."

SECTION IX.

	Verbs.		Cloth.
dee′ o rate	a dorn′	deck	bas′ at
eu lo gize	ex tol	praise	bat ist
gor mand ize′	de vour	gorge	ben gal′
in ti mate	sug gest	hint	bon′ ten
in sti gate	in cite	urge	blank et
lib er ate	re lease	free	buck ram
mach in ate	con trive	plan	buf fin
rid i cule	de ride	mock	cām bric
stim u late	ex cite	rouse	cam let
con jeet′ ure	sur mise	guess	can vas
in hib it	re strain	hin′ der	cär pet
con de scend′	vouch safe	deign	cot ton
dis em bärk	de bärk	land	cos sas
un der go	en dure	bear	dam ask
dis sev′ er	sev′ er	pärt	drug get
nu′ mer ate	num ber	count	duf fel

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os′ cil late	vi′ brate	swing	flan′ nel
per co late	fil ter	strain	flor ence
suf fo cate	sti fle	choke	fus tian
ap pre hend′	ar rest′	seize	grog ram
dis en gage	de tach	loose	ging ham
oe ca′ sion	pro duce	cause	hol land
in her it	pos sess	heir	ker sey
tran′ quil ize	al lay	calm	lin en
pac i fy	ap pease	SOOTHE	lus tring
dis fig′ ure	im pair	mär	mus lin
in′ flu ence	per suade	möve	sat in
de vi ate	wan′ der	stray	tab by
dis si pate	seat ter	waste	vel vet
in sti tute	ap point′	fix	bro cade′
at tem′ per	soft′ en	fit	bag′ ging
o ver hang′	pro jeet′	jut	nan keen′
de mol′ ish	de stroy	raze	broad′ cloth
ac qui esce	as sent	yield	sheet ing
in ter mit	sus pend	cease	sack ing

Nouns.			Species of Plants.
är′ bi ter	um′ pire	judge	a can′ thus
coun te nance	vis age	face	ba ril la
fals i ty	false hood	lie	ci cu ta
pin na cle	sum mit	top	när cis sus
sen ti nel	sen try	guärd	po ta to
a muse′ ment	päs time	sport	to mä to
i o ta	tit tle	jot	to bac co
im′ pe tus	im pulse	force	car′ a way
pro ba′ tion	tri al	proof	cel e ry
qui′ e tude	re pose′	rest	cic e ly
dis sen′ sion	dis′ cord	strife	cham o mile
är ma da	squad ron	fleet	daf fo dil
con duct or	lead er	chief	eg lan tine
po′ ten cy	pow er	strength	hy a cinth
cur ri cle	car riage	chaise	hel le bore
cav i ty	cav ern	cave	jes sa mine
or di nance	stat ute	law	in di go

chev a lier′	horse′ man	knight	lav′ en der
al′ i ment	nu′ tri ment	food	mar i gold
ärt i fice	strat a gem	trick	sa vor y
teg u ment	cov er ing	coat	Trees.
i dle ness	la zi ness	slōth	but′ ter nut
ap er ture	o pen ing	hole	but ton wood
im ple ment	u ten′ sil	tool	cin na mon
por ti co	pi az za	porch	eb o ny
sor cer ess	en chänt ress	witch	hick o ry
ad vänt′ age	ben′ e fit	gain	mul ber ry
me an der	lab y rinth	maze	ev er green
dis prof it	det ri ment	loss	sye a more
	Adjectives.		white ce dar
op′ u lent	af flu ent	rich	red ce dar
im po tent	im be cile	weak	rock maple
re luct′ ant	un will′ ing	loth	soft ma ple
trans pār ent	pel lu cid	clear	ba o bab
au then tic	gen′ u ine	true	är bo ret
re pul sive	for bid′ ding	cold	är bus cle

SECTION X.

	Verbs.		Insects.
at trib′ ute	as cribe	im pute′	änt
a ban don	de sert —	for sake	bee
as sem ble	con vene —	col lect	bug
ac knowl edge	a vow	con fess	flea
in vei gle	se duce	en tice	fly
ex cru ciate +	tor ment	tort′ ure +	mite
in ter pret	ex plain	ex pound′	gnat
pro mul gate	pro mulge	pub′ lish	moth
cas′ ti gate	chas tise	pun ish —	drone
rat i fy	con firm	sane tion +	louse
reg u late	ad just	ar range′	tick
sup pli cate +	en treat	im plore	wŏrm
co in cide′	con cur +	a gree	wąsp
com pre hend	in clude	com prise	breeze —
con tra dict	gain say	de ny	boud
di min′ ish	de crease +	les′ sen	dor

			Tools.
im bŏ′ som	in close′	sur round′		
be tok en	fore show	de note	saw
dis a vow′	dis own	de ny	gouge
dis o bey	re fuse	neg lect	rake
o ver look	in spect	re view	spade
in′ ter est	con cern	en gage	plow
pat ron ize	sup port	fa′ vor	shears
no ti fy	in form	pub lish	au′ ger
	Adjectives.		chis el
bär′ bar ous	cru′ el	bru′ tal	clev is
bois ter ous	nois y	loud	colt er
hor ri ble	dread ful	dire	har row
hal cy on	peace ful	cälm	ham mer
prox i mate	near est	next	hatch et
ul ti mate	fi nal	läst	hay knife
ma jes′ tic	state ly	grand	pitch fork
cĭr′ cu lar	ro tund′	round	sick le
phre net′ ic	fran′ tic	mad	cra dle
fat′ u ous	fool ish	weak	serāp er

Nouns.			Vessels.
prog′ e ny	off′ spring	is′ sue	butt
sal a ry	sti pend	wa ges	eäsk
serv i tude	slāv er y	bond age	can
con tor′ tion	writH ing	twist ing	cup
cur mud geon	nig gard	mi ser	fläsk
en grāv er	sculp tor	cärv er	jär
ex em plar	pat tern	mod el	jug
re sem blance	sem blance	like ness	keg
tär′ di ness	late ness	slow ness	pail
in junc′ tion	pre cept	com mänd′	gill
hom′ i ly	dis course′	ser′ mon	pint
apt i tude	apt′ ness	fit ness	quart
bound a ry	pre cinct	lim it	mug
ec sta sy	rap ture	trans port	tub
clean li ness	neat ness	pure ness	tierce
ob tuse′ ness	blunt ness	dull ness	cruse
con cur rence	a gree′ ment	as sent′	urn

Adjectives.			Measures.
ca′ ri ous	pu′ trid	rot′ ten	ell
cir cum spect	cau tious	pru dent	foot
joc u lar	jo cose	wag gish	inch
jo vi al	jol ly	mer ry	pole
pend u lous	hang ing	swing ing	rod
sens u al	cär nal	flesh ly	rood
som no lent	drows y	sleep y	mile
prod i gal	pro fuse′	lav ish	yärd
ut ter most	ex treme	fur THest	league
vig i lant	a lert	watch ful	Weights.
in sip′ id	vap′ id	taste less	ounce
in hēr ent	in nate′	in born	pound
fe′ cund	pro lif′ ic	fruit ful	dram
re lig′ ious	de vout	pi ous	grain
clan des tine	se′ cret	pri vate	tun
in′ fi nite	end less	im mense′	Seats.
del i cate	daint y	ten′ der	stool
dif fer ent	un like′	dis tinct′	bench

SECTION XI.

Adjectives.		Adjectives.	
ap′ po site	suit′ a ble	im plic′ it	im pli′ ed
eul pa ble	blām a ble	in ces sant	un ceas ing
ev i dent	man i fest	pa thet ic	af feet ing
friv o lous	triv i al	prog nos tic	fore show ing
im mi nent	im pend′ ing	vin dic tive	re venge ful
mu ta ble	change′ a ble	sub′ se quent	fol′ low ing
per ma nent	du ra ble	trai tor ous	treach er ous
per il ous	dan ger ous	tem per ate	mod er ate
rel e vant	per ti nent	mer ci less	härd heärt′ed
ris i ble	läugh a ble	ob so lete	un us ed
stren u ous	vig or ous	on er ous	bur′ den sŏme
spher ic al	glob u lar	in fa mous	sean dal ous
mil i tant	fight ing	e qua ble	u ni form
un sta′ ble	in con′ stant	in dul′ gent	hu mor ing
im mor tal	un dy ing	ma ter nal	mŏTH er ly
de vice ful	in vent ive	ra pa cious	rav en ous

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am′ bi ent	sur round′ ing	ob serv′ ant	re gärd′ ful
co pi ous	a bund ant	er rat ic	wan′ der ing
dis so lute	li cen tious	in vec tive	a bu′ sive
in so lent	in sult ing	im pa tient	un eas y
li a ble	ex pos ed	il le gal	un law ful
pros per ous	sue cess ful	dis trust ful	sus pi″ cious
quer u lous	com plain ing	im mod est	in de cent
ca thär′ tic	purg′ a tive	in′ tri cate	en tan″ gled
con tin gent	eas u al	pre co′ cious	pre ma ture′
co rus cant	glit ter ing	rec′ re ant	cow′ ard ly
fa mil iar	in ti mate	in dis creet′	im pru′ dent
fi du cial	con fi dent	mär′ vel ous	wŏn′ der ful
lo qua cious	talk a tive	nig gard ly	sor did ly
nu tri″ tious	nour ish ing	no tion al	fan ci ful
por tent ous	om in ous	med dle some	of fi″ cious
pu is sant	pow er ful	mu ti nous	se di″ tious
ru bes cent	red den ing	om nis′ cient	all know ing
tre men dous	ter ri ble	mi na cious	threat′ en ing
il lic it	un law′ ful	me thod ic	reg u lar

Nouns.		Nouns.	
av′ er age	me′ di um	de co′ rum	de′ cen cy
bar ri er	ob sta cle	du en na	gŏv ern ess
cal en dar	al ma nac	e lix ir	cord i al
com i ty	court e sy	ben′ e fit	ad vänt′ age
con ti nence	chas ti ty	en ti ty	ex ist ence
col lo quy	di a logue	o pi ate	när cot ic
den i zen	cit i zen	rec ti tude	up right ness
dig ni ty	no ble ness	ren e gade	vag′ a bond
eu cha rist	sac ra ment	sat el lite	at tend′ ant
et y mon	prim i tive	sen ti ment	o pin ion
ex i gence	urg en cy	sym pa thy	com pas sion
run a gate	fu gi tive	ten e ments	pos ses sions
grat i tude	thank ful ness	dis or′ der	dis turb ance
hea THen ism	pa gan ism	fru i′ tion	en joy ment
in dus try	dil i gence	im pos tor	de ceiv er
in sci ence	ig no rance	ne ga tion	de ni al
mas sa cre	butch er y	op po nent	op pos er

me′ te or	fire′ ball	par ti″ tion	di vi″ sion
nu di ty	na ked ness	pe ti″ tion	en treat y
pan to mime	mim ic ry	pre ci″ sion	ex act ness
ped a gogue	school mas ter	pro vi so	con di′ tion
per fi dy	treach er y	re ten tion	re tain ing
sane ti tude	ho li ness	ve′ he mence	vi′ o lence
scot o my	diz zi ness	vert i go	gid di ness
pó tent ate	sŏv er eign	vis it ant	vis it or
pu ni ness	lit tle ness	re pub′ lic	com′ mon wealth′
safe′ guärd	de fense′	o′ ver ture	pro po′ sal
är den cy	fer′ ven cy	ex tine′ tion	de struc tion
id i om	di a lect	a ver sion	a void ing
ab sti nence	tem per ance	in cen tive	in cite ment
se cre cy	pri va cy	com mo tion	ex cite ment
pro fuse ness	lav ish ness	mi gra tion	re möv al
chas tise ment	cor rec′ tion	a bash ment	con fu sion
de tue ment	pol lu tion	ex pan sion	en lärge ment
in cur sion	in va sion	suf′ fer ance	en dūr ance
ob serv ance	at ten tion	leg a tor′	test a tor

SECTION XII.

Nouns.

elem en cy	len′ i ty	mild′ ness
lu na tic	ma ni ac	mad man
cor pu lence	flesh i ness	fat ness
cat a ract	wa ter fall	cas cade′
lu na cy	ma ni a	mad′ ness
bar ris ter	coun sel or--	law yer
po si′ tion	at ti tude	pos ture
ech i nus	por cu pine	hedge hog
oc cur rence	in ci dent	e vent
pre cep tor	in struct′ or—	tu′ tor
con tri″ tion	com pune tion	re morse′
re fec tion	re fresh ment	re päst
dis as ter	mis for tune	mis hap
com pōs ure	se date ness	cälm′ ness
dis ten tion	ex ten sion	stretch ing
con″ gru ence	a gree ment	fit ness

Adjectives.

con tra ry	op′ po site	ad verse′
ob sti nate	stub born	will′ ful
fu ri ous	vi o lent	răg ing
pli a ble	flex i ble	pli ant
te di ous	wea ri sŏme	tire sŏme
tem po ral	sec u lar	wŏrld ly
ad he′ sive	te na′ cious	stick ing
e da cious	vo ra cious	greed y
in tern al—	in tes tine	in ward
mo ment ous—	im port ant	weight y
ma lig nant	ma li″ cious	ma lign′
fu ga cious	vol′ a tile	fly′ ing
ter rif ic	ter ri ble	fright ful
er′ u dite	in struct′ ed	learn ed
mal a pert	im′ pu dent	sau cy
in ex pert′	un skill′ ful	awk ward
im ma ture	im per fect	un ripe′
in dis tinct	con fus ed	ob scure

Verbs.

ab′ ro gate	a bol′ ish	an nul′
com mis′ sion	au thor ize	em pow′ er
dev′ as tate	des o late	rav′ age
dep re date	spo li ate	plun der
ne go′ tiate	stip u late	bär gain
rev′ er ence	ven er ate	re vere′
rec om pense	com pen′ sate	re pay
im pli cate	en tan″ gle	in volve
ap pre″ ciate	es′ ti mate	val′ ue
in′ un date	o vér flow′	del uge
vac il late	flue′ tu ate	wa ver
dis ci pline	ed u cate	in struct′
dis cour′ age	dis heärt′ en	de ject
en vi ron	en cŏm pass	sur round
dis com pose′	dis or der	dis turb
dis al low	dis ap pröve′	re ject
dis con cert	in ter rupt	frus′ trate

Nouns and Adjectives.

ap pār′ ent	ob′ vi ous	ev′ i dent
com′ plai sant	court e ous	po lite′
ac cord′ ant	con so nant	a gree′ ing
de port ment	de mean′ or	be hāv ior
di dac tic	pre cep tive	in struct ive
fal la cious	de cep tive	de ceit ful
fla gi″ tious	a tro cious	vil′ lain ous
nar ra tion	re hearș al	re cīt′ al
ad hēr ent	pär′ ti șan	fol′ low er
in′ di gence	pen u ry	pov er ty
syc o phant	par a site	flat ter er
es cu lent	ed i ble	eat a ble
här bin ger	pro cur′ sor	fore run′ ner
är se nal	mag a zïne′	ärm′ or y
ob la′ tion	of′ fer ing	sac ri fice
pleas′ ant ry	gay e ty	mer ri ment
rap tur ous	ec stat′ ic	trans port′ ing
in cen′ tive	stim′ u lus	in cite ment

SECTION XIII.

Verbs.		Verbs.	
dis sem′ in ate	spread	ac cu′ mu late	a mäss′
de lin e ate	sketch	ac cŏm pa ny	at tend
ex co ri ate	skin	com mu ni cate	im pärt
e vac u ate	quit	con cat e nate	con neet
ob nu bi late	cloud	cor rob o rate	con fĭrm
re frig er ate	cool	de cap i tate	be head
in sin u ate	hint	e rad i cate	up root
Nouns.		ex as per ate	en rage
com mod′ i ties	goods	ꝑ vap o rate	ex hale
ap pa ri″ tion	ghost	re an i mate	re vive
hi lar′ i ty	mĭrth	re tal i ate	re quite
di rect o ry	guide	al le vi ate	light′ en
me rid i an	noon	ar tic u late	ut ter
vi cis si tude	change	ca lum ni ate	slan der
lam ent a′ tion	plaint	co ag u late	cur dle
os tent a tion	pomp	de crep i tate	crack le

Nouns and Adjectives.		in ter′ ro gate	ques′ tion
be nef′ i cent	kind	in vig or ate	strength en
i den tic al	same	pre var i cate	quib ble
per spic u ous	clear	per′ e grin ate	jour ney
en gāg ed ness	zeal	**Miscellaneous.**	
in def in ite	vague	ir ri ga′ tion	wā′ ter ing
eq′ ui ta ble	just	re cep′ ta cle	re ceiv′ er
es tu a ry	frith	in quis i tive	in quir ing
ex trem′ i ty	end	va cu i ty	emp′ ti ness
in vet er ate	old	con cil i ate	pro pi″ tiate
e ma cia ted	lean	dis a buse′	un de ceive′
in ter min″ gle	mix	ce les′ tial	heav′ en ly
in′ stru ment	tool	rev′ e nue	in cŏme
as sess′ ment	tax	re mis′ sion	pär don
lo cal i ty	place	in tel li gent	know ing
do na tion	gift	stu pid i ty	dull ness
min′ i mum	least	ap pre hen′ sive	fear ful
mu ti late	maim	in gēn′ ious	skill ful
sep ul cher	tomb	a cerb i ty	sour ness

Nouns.		Garments.	Garments.
a bil′ i ty	pow′ er	bib	a′ pron
ac cliv i ty	as cent′	coat	cas sock
a nil i ty	do′ tage	cap	up po
a rid i ty	dry ness	cape	kĭr tle
au dac i ty	bold ness	cloak	mit ten
aux il ia ry	help ing	frock	tu nic
de bil i ty	weak ness	gown	trow sers
de lin quen cy	fail ure	glŏve	sur tout′
de vex i ty	slōp ing	quilt	van dyke
ex per i ment	tri al	robe	
e mol u ment	prof it	sock	Pertaining to garments, or things worn.
ha bil i ment	cloth ing	shĭrt	
i den ti ty	same ness	shawl	but ton
in sig ni a	badge es	skĭrt	col lar
mag nif i cence	grand eur	sack	cor set
ma lev o lence	ill will	scärf	gus set
men dac i ty	false hood	vest	ker chief

		Cloth.	
pa ral y sis	pal′ sy		lĭn′ ing
pro pri e ty	fit ness	baize	pock et
pro fi″ cien cy	prog ress	crape	rib bon
te mer i ty	rash ness	chintz	tip pet
rus tic i ty	rude ness	drab	frill
sphe ric i ty	round ness	felt	Kinds of fruit.
a pol o gy	ex cuse′	gauze	a′ corn
de cliv i ty	de scent	plaid	bur rel
dev as ta′ tion	hav′ oc	plush	cur rant
er u di tion	learn ing	rug	dam son
co a li″ tion	un ion	serge	fil bert
in de pend ence	free dom	silk	mel on
eb ul li″ tion	boil ing	Shrubs.	nut meg
im mi nu tion	de crease	cane	co coa
val e dic tion	fare well	hedge	rai sin
ag′ ri cul ture	färm′ ing	heath	ha zel nut
pul chri tude	beau ty	rose	pine ap ple
ar rear′ age	ar rears′	broom	maz ard
sus ten ta′ tion	sup port	thorn	wal nut

Adjectives.

a non' y mous
con viv i al
im pe ri al
in dig en ous
le git i mate
pos te ri or
so lic it ous
sub serv i ent
ul te ri or
a' mi a ble
sal u ta ry
am i ca ble
or di na ry
see on da ry
sed en ta ry
trans i to ry
hor i zon' tal

name' less
fes tal
roy al
na tive
law ful
lat ter
anx ious
use ful
fur THer
love ly
whole some
friend ly
com mon
see ond
sit ting
fleet ing
lev el

Land.

coun' try
coun ty
can ton
isl and
isth mus
mount ain
prov ince
prāi rie

Games.

bill iards
check ers
raf fle
ten nis

Insects.

bee' tle
bed bug
erick et

Furniture.

beds
stools
bowls
brooms
chairs
chests
churn
clock
desks
forks
järs
knives
lamps
mats
pans
pails
plates

Miscellaneous.

con' trast
pref ace
pre pense
fore stall
pris' tine
spe" cial
mourn ful
mo dish
lone ly
pre" cious
ex act'
ti' dings
rav el
want age
won der
in crease
pro fane'
re buke

op po si" tion
in tro duc tion
pre con ceiv ed
an tic' i pate
o rig in al
par tic u lar
lam' ent a ble
fash ion a ble
sol i ta ry
val u a ble
me thod ic al
in tel li gence
dis en tan" gle
de fi" cien cy
ad mi ra' tion
aug ment a tion
ir rev' er ent
rep re hen' sion

gad' fly
bean fly
a phis
bot fly
ox fly
wee vil

Salts.

al' um
ep som
bo rax
glaub er
gyp sum

Beddings.

blank' et
ham mock
mat ress
pal let
cra dle
pil low

spoons
screen
stoves
stands
tongs
tray
urns
wheels
dish' es
chi na
ba sins
buck ets
plat ters
so fa
sal vers
ta bles
shov els
pitch ers
bel lows

SECTION XIV.

	Miscellaneous.		Water.
ce leb′ ri ty	re nown′	fame	bay
in ġen u ous	ean′ did	frank	cove
cri te ri on	stand ard	rule	creek
fas tid i ous	squeam ish	nice	flood
de märk a′ tion	lim it	bound	frith
ex pe di″ tion	dis patch	speed	gulf
par tic′ i pate	pär take	share	lake
nu′ ga to ry	fu′ tile	use′ less	pond
a bom′ in ate	ab hor′	de test′	pool
in au gu rate	in duet	in vest	rill
pro cras ti nate	de fer	de lay	sea
prog nos tic ate	fore show	fore tell	brook
re pu di ate	dis eärd	re jeet	spring
ob lit er ate	e rase	ef face	stream
ab bre vi ate	a bridge	short′ en	sound
ex pa tri ate	ex′ ile	ban ish	burn

ac cel′ er ate	hast′ en	quick′ en	Land.
as sid u ous	sed u lous	dil i gent	earth
mat′ ri mo ny	wed lock	mar riage	cape
rep u ta′ tion	re pute′	cred it	isle
trep i da tion	tre′ mor	trem bling	plat
se ver′ i ty	rig or	striet ness	state
in iq ui tous	wick ed	un just′	town
in ad vert′ ent	heed less	care′ less	Beds.
är til′ le ry	ord nance	can non	couch
com pat i ble	con sist′ ent	suit a ble	cot
in teg ri ty	prob′ i ty	hon est y	bunk
mu nif i cent	gen er ous	lib er al	Earths.
pe ti″ tion er	sup pli cant	sup pli ant	clay
si mil i tude	sim i le	like ness	loam
me phit ic	poi son ous	nox ious	märl
con trac tion	short en ing	shrink ing	mold
se cu ri ty	pro tec′ tion	safe ty	soil
in thrall ment	serv i tude	bond age	lime
ma lig ni ty	vir u lence	mal ice	chalk

SECTION XV.

Adjectives.

ạu spi″ cious
ɛos met iɛ
är′ du ous
hor ta tive
no ta ble
pla ɛa ble
pal pa ble
par a mount
tur bu lent
vis i ble
vin ci ble
in tri ɛate
lu ɛra tive
pro pi″ tious
im promp tu
sub ạl tern

fa′ vor a ble
beau ti fy ing
la bo′ ri ous
ad vis o ry
re märk a ble
ap peas a ble
per cep ti ble
su pe ri or
tu mult u ous
dis cern i ble
ɛon′ quer a ble
ɛom pli ɛa ted
prof it a ble
mer ci ful
ex tem′ po re
in fe ri or

Instruments of Music.

ban′ dore
bag pipe
bu gle
ɛorn et
cym bal
fid dle
haut boy*
jews härp
or gan
sack but
spin et
ta bor
tim brel
bas soon′
guit är

Nouns.

in′ fi del
me men′ to
mi as ma
lex′ i ɛon
dis burse′ ment
in vest ment
ex emp tion
dys pep sy
re trae tion
es tranġe ment
im′ po tence
meas ure ment
in ter diɛt
a nal′ o gy
e bri e ty
fi del i ty
fra ter ni ty
hu mil i ty

un be liev′ er
re mem′ bran cer
ef flu vi a
diɛ tion a ry
ex pend′ i ture
in vest i ture
im mu ni ty
in di ġes′ tion
re ɛant a tion
āl ien a tion
in a bil i ty
men su ra tion
pro hi bi″ tion
re sem blance
drunk en ness
faith ful ness
brŏTH er hood
hum ble ness

bāss′ vi′ ol
trump′ et

Verse, poetry.

daɛ′ tyl
ep iɛ
eɛ logue
ġeor ġiɛ
i dyl
lyr iɛ
pe an
spon dee
tro ɛhee
stan za
blank verse
rhyme
sat ire
i am′ biɛ
päs′ tor al

* ho boy

Verbs.

ca pit′ u late
de lib er ate
dis crim in ate
dis coun te nance
hab it u ate
in car cer ate
com mem o rate
re cip ro cate
dis en tan″ gle
un der val ue
de pop′ u late
ex on er ate
pre pon der ate
re mu ner ate
spe cif i cate
mo nop o lize
ag′ grand ize

Nouns.

a lac′ ri ty
al le gi ance
a vid i ty
hos til i ty
in iq ui ty
pro gen i tor
mon′ o logue
com pe tence
u til′ i ty
ca lam i ty
pos ter i ty
re cip i ent
ur ban i ty
co ad ju′ tor
dis so lu tion
res ti tu tion
va cu′ i ty
mal e fac′ tor

sur ren′ der
con sid er
dis tin″ guish
dis cour age
ac cus tom
im pris on
cel′ e brate
in ter change
ex′ tri cate
un der rate′
dis peo′ ple
dis bur den
out weigh′
ree′ om pense
spec i fy
en grōss′
dig′ ni fy

cheer ful ness
loy al ty
ea ger ness
en mi ty
wick ed ness
an ces tor
so lil′ o quy
suf fi″ cien cy
use′ ful ness
mis for′ tune
de scend ants
re ceiv er
po lite ness
as sist ant
di solv ing
re stōr ing
emp′ ti ness
crim i nal

Precious Stones.

ag ate
ber yl
crys tal
dia mond
jew el
ja cinth
jas per
o nyx
o pal
ru by
sär dine
sap phire
to paz

Metals.

cop′ per
co balt
nick el

Metals.

bull′ ion
bis muth
i ron
pew ter
sil ver

Fish.

gram′ pus
her ring
had dock
shīn er
mul let
floun der
bärb el
pol lock
salm ŏn
suck er
stur geŏn
hal i but

Nouns.

ad u la′ tion
dim i nu tion
eas′ u al ty
hor ti cul ture
or a to ry
păr si mo ny
mer ce na ry
in sur ree′ tion
in can ta tion
pro lon″ ga′ tion
req ui si″ tion
ren o va tion
res ig na tion
lim it a tion
de lir′ i um
ae′ cu ra cy
sep a ra tist

flat ter y
less en ing
ac ci dent
găr den ing
el o quence
spăr ing ness
hire ling
se di″ tion
en chănt ment
length′ en ing
re quir′ ing
re new al
sub mis sion
re stric tion
de rānge ment
pre ci″ sion
dis sent er

Diseases of Man.

a′ gue
an thrax
asth ma
bel lon
can cer
cank er
chol er a
col ic
fe vers
chil blain
drop sy
grav el
her pes
hick up
hu mors
jäun dice
mea sles

Adjectives.

ar pro′ pri ate
ami mer ic al
ef fem i nate
im pet u ous
in vid i ous
i tin er ant
me lo di ous
re cip ro cal
con com i tant
de lec ta ble
com menc ing
in sid i ous
com mo′ di ous
op pro bri ous
pred′ a to ry
mis er a ble
pre ca′ ri ous
e lab o rate

pe cūl′ iar
fan′ ci ful
wo man ish
vi o lent
en vi ous
trav el ing
mu sic al
mu tu al
at tend′ ing
de light ful
be gin ning
in snar ing
con vēn ient
re proach ful
plun′ der ing
un hap′ py
un cer tain
la′ bor ed

quin′ sy
rat tles
scur vy
ter ters
pleu ri sy
ty phus
ul cers
whit low
ca tärrh′
rick′ ets
phthis ic

Diseases of beasts.

found′ er
gland ers
mur rain
spav in
an′ ti cor
stag gers

THE TOY BRIG.

James. Where have you been, Charles, and where did you get this nice ship?

Charles. I have been all the way to John Boon's.

James. But why did you not call me? I should like to have gone.

Charles. The fact was, James, I went to see if John had made this ship. He told me he would make me one, but I was not sure when it would be done; and as I meant to give it to you, I did not wish you to see it till then.

James. Thank you, dear Charles; how kind it was in you to think of me; and what a fine ship this is! But who is John Boon?

Charles. Oh, he is a son of George Boon, the boatman, who is sick, and quite poor. All they have to live on, is what John earns. He is not fit for *hard* work, but he makes all sorts of nice, neat things, and rich folks buy them to help him, for he is a good boy.

James. Oh, I should like to see some of the toys he makes. May be I should buy some thing of him.

Charles. He will be glad to have you, for he has a fine lot of toys on hand. But to my mind, the things he makes *best* are boats and ships, and he rigs them all in fine style.

James. We will give him a call in a day or two. But what do you mean by "*rigs them?*"

Charles. To rig a ship is to put up the masts, and ropes, and sails. You see here are two masts, so this is a brig.

James. Is she a brig, Charles?

Charles. Yes; but not a brig of war; she has no guns, or port holes to fire from. But she is of a good size and shape, and I hope will sail well.

James. I hope so, too. We will take her down to the beach with us, Charles.

Charles. That is just what made me in such haste; for my aunt said we might spend the rest of the day on the beach.

James. What a fine time we shall have! As we go, we can sail our brig in the streams by the way.

Charles. But we must first launch her from the shore, as they do the ships built in a ship yard.

James. "*Launch her*," Charles! What do you mean by that?

Charles. I can tell you what a *launch* is, for I have seen one, and a fine sight it was. A ship, though it sails on the sea, is built on the land; and a launch, is when they let her slide down from the place where she was built, to float on the sea.

James. Oh, I know now what you mean; but let us first think of a *name* for her.

Charles. Yes; but do not fix on a hard name, as if she was *a brig of war;* she is not to fight, you know.

James. Then if she is to be a ship of *peace*, we will call her "*The Friends.*"

Charles. That will be a good name, and John can paint it on her stern.

James. Can John *paint names*, too?

Charles. Oh, yes, quite well; he paints names on all the ships he makes. He paints his toys, too, and they look fine, you may be sure. I wish you could see them. He has men, girls, boys, dolls, and all such things.

James. I should not think a boy like him could make such things. But will there be time for him to put the name on my brig? I must go home soon, you know.

Charles. Oh, he can paint it in *half an hour*, and it will soon dry. I will get him to do it in good style for you.

James. Thank you, Charles. I shall think much of my ship for your sake. When I am at home it will make me think of you, and how kind you were to me, when I look at my ship.

Charles. And I shall think of you, James, when you are gone. I hope we shall be friends as long as we live.

James. Oh, I am sure we shall, Charles.

SECTION XVI.

Miscellaneous.

cir′ cum stance	con di″ tion	state
be nev′ o lence	char′ i ty	lŏve
ex pe di ent	suit a ble	fit
con sum ma′ tion	com ple′ tion	end
com pe ti″ tion	ri′ val ry	strife
op er a tion	a gen cy	wŏrk
ob li ga tion	con tract	bond
ma lev′ o lence	en mi ty	spite
in ves ti gate	scru ti nize	search
ex hil a rate	en liv′ en	cheer
mag nif i cent	ma jes tic	grand
dex ter i ty	ex pert ness	skill
ad′ ver sa ry	en′ e my	foe
ig no min y	in fa my	shame
ep i derm′ is	cu ti cle	skin
un der stand ing	in tel lect	mind

---

de bil′ i tate	e nerv′ ate	weak′ en
ex ten u ate	pal′ li ate	less en
ob strep er ous	clam or ous	nois y
e pit o me	a brid*g*′ ment	ab stract
ex te ri or	ex tern al	out ward
e lu ci date	il lus trate	ex plain′
hab it a′ tion	res′ i dence	a bode
con′ tu me ly	in so lence	re proach
an i mad vert	crit i cise	cen′ sure
ex on′ er ate	dis bur′ den	un load′
ex term in ate	ex tir pate	de stroy
su per flu ous	re dun dant	use′ less
oc cu pa′ tion	em ploy ment	bus i ness
laz a ret to	hos pi tal	pest house
re verb′ er ate	re ech o	re sound
o be di ent	sub mis sive	du′ ti ful
al ter ca′ tion	con ten tion	dis pute′
il lus′ tri ous	em′ i nent	fa′mous
in noc u ous	in no cent	härm less

SECTION XVII.

Miscellaneous.		Civil and Military Officers.
an tag′ o nist	ad′ ver sa ry	
a me na ble	an swer a ble	ward′ en
spon ta ne ous	vol un ta ry	seal er
a nom a lous	ir reg′ u lar	cap tain
e con o my	fru gal i ty	col o nel
in e bri ate	in tox i cate	con sul
ob liv i on	for get ful ness	dau phin
per pet u al	con tin u al	en sign
pri mor di al	o rig in al	en voy
ev′ i dent ly	ob′ vi ous ly	jus tice
the ol′ o gy	di vin′ i ty	ma jor
va′ ri e gate	di vers i ty	may or
non en′ ti ty	nen ex ist′ ence	mär quis
pro pens i ty	in clin a tion	ser geant
hy poth e sis	sup po si″ tion	sher iff
tau tol o gy	rep e ti″ tion	vice roy

---

u biq′ ui ty	om ni pres′ ence	vis′ count*
con ster na′ tion	as ton′ ish ment	es quire′
con va les cent	re cov er ing	Ecclesiastical.
der e lic tion	a ban don ment	bish′ op
ex e ge sis	ex pla na′ tion	cu rate
rem i nis cence	rec ol lec tion	vic ar
dis crep′ an cy	dis a gree ment	dea con
at tent ive ly	dil′ i gent ly	el der
mod′ er ate ly	tem per ate ly	ex ärch
ex cūs′ a ble	pär don a ble	prel ate
com bust i ble	in flam′ ma ble	pri mate
dis con nec′ tion	sep a ra′ tion	rec tor
fa mil′ iar ize	ha bit′ u ate	doc tor
in ad e quate	in suf fi″ cient	priest
in ac cu rate	er ro′ ne ous	leg ate
cred′ it a ble	rep′ u ta ble	dean
mal e dic′ tion	ex e cra′ tion	preach er
em bōld′ en ed	en cour′ a ged	ex ärch′ ate
per plex i ty	em bar rass ment	* Vi′ kount.

Miscellaneous.

des' pi ca ble	con tempt' i ble	mean
pre pos' ter ous	ir ra tion al	ab surd'
con fu sion ate	com pas sion ate	pit' y
con gru i ty	con sist en cy	fit ness
an te ce' dent	an te ri or	pri or
en co' mi um	pan e gyr' ic	cu lo gy
for tu i tous	ac ci dent al	eas u al
ce ler i ty	ve loc' i ty	swift ness
e quiv o cal	am big u ous	doubt ful
pro pin qui ty	prox im i ty	near ness
con sec' ta ry	cor' ol la ry	de duc' tion
ex or bi tant	ex trav' a gant	ex ces sive
ex u ber ant	lux u ri ant	a bund ant
fe lic i ty	be at i tude	hap' pi ness
cir cum stan' tial	par tic u lar	mi nute'
im pär' tial ly	eq' ui ta bly	just' ly
in stru ment' al	con du' cive	add ing

THE PLAYTHINGS.

1. "O! mother, here 's the very top,
That *brother* used to spin,
The vase with seeds, I 've seen him drop
To call our robin in;

2. "The line that held his pretty kite,
His bow, his cup, his ball,
The slate on which he learned to write,
His feather, cap, and all."

3. "My dear, I'd put the things away,
Just where they were before,—
Go, Anna, take him out to play,
And shut the closet door."

4. Sweet innocent! he little thinks,
The slightest thought expressed,
Of him that 's dead,—how deep it sinks
Within a mother's breast.

Miscellaneous.

pro fi″ cien cy	ad vänce′ ment	prog′ ress
com pul so ry	com pel ling	fōr cing
ad ven ture sŏme	haz′ ard ous	dār ing
de mon stra tive	con elu′ sive	cer tain
es tab lish ed	con firm ed	fix ed
un cĭr cum spect	in eau tious	heed less
e vent u ate	term′ in ate	is sue
con term in ous	bord er ing	touch ing
con tu ma cious	ob sti nate	per verse′
sus ten ta tion	main te nance	sup port
dis po si″ tion	ar range′ ment	meth′ od
des pe ra tion	hope′ less ness	de spair′
en ter tain ment	a muse′ ment	treat′ ment
com pat′ i blo	con sist ent	fit ting
con sum ma′ tion	com ple″ tion	end ing
pär tic′ i pant	pär tāk er	shār er
in clin a′ tion	tend′ en cy	lean ing

de vel′ op ment	dis clos′ ure	un fold′ ing
dis con so late	de ject ed	cŏm′ fort less
as ton ish ment	a maze ment	con fu′ sion
de ci pher ed	ex plain ed	un fold ed
com pre hen′ sive	ca pa cious	ex tens ive
per′ emp to ry	ab′ so lute	pos′ i tive
sane ti mo ny	de vout′ ness	ho li ness
su per vi′ sor	o ver seer′	in spect′ or
en er get ic	vig′ or ous	fōr′ ci ble
in′ do lent ly	slug gish ly	la zi ly
mol est a′ tion	an noy′ ance	dis turb′ ance
neg′ li gent ly	heed′ less ly	re miss ly
ob scu ra′ tion	ob scūr′ ing	därk′ en ing
ob′ sti nate ly	stub′ born ly	will ful ly
o ver rūl′ ing	con trōl′ ling	di rect′ ing
pas siv′ i ty	pas sive ness	sub mis sion
pit′ i ful ness	ten der ness	com pas sion
in ad′ e quate	in com plete′	de fect ive
in an i mate	spir′ it less	in act ive

Miscellaneous.

e mol′ li ent	le′ ni ent	soft′ en ing
ef frŏnt er y	im pu dence	sąu ci ness
per cip i ent	per cep′ tive	per ceiv′ ing
un der tāk′ in	ad vent ure	en′ ter prise
re sid′ u um	re main der	res i due
nec′ es sa ry	es sen tial	req ui site
ti mid′ i ty	cow′ ard ice	fear ful ness
con sec u tive	sue ceed ing	fol low ing
in cip i ent	be gin ning	com menc′ ing
in ad vert′ ence	neg′ li gence	o′ ver sight
im pris′ on ment	con fine′ ment	re straint′
im mac u late	un de fīl ed	spot′ less
im per a tive	im pe′ ri ous	com mänd′ ing
cĭr cum fer ence	pe riph e ry	pe rim e ter
i ras ci ble	ir′ ri ta ble	pas′ sion ate
in fĭrm i ty	weak ness	dis ease′
re sus ci tate	re viv′ i fy	re vive

cer e mo′ ni ous
con ti gu i ty
e co nom ic al
in di vid u al
plu vi am e ter
pri mo ġe ni al
hy per bo re an
an i mos i ty
o le aġ in ous
per spi cu i ty
sub i ta ne ous
su per cil i ous
sub sid′ i a ry
di lap i da ted
hi e ro glyph′ ic
in fat u a tion
im′ po tent ly
ex pe′ di en cy
in ten tion al ly

form′ al
con tact
fru gal
sin gle
rain gaġe
first born
norTH ern
ha tred
oil y
clear ness
sud den
haugh ty
aid ing
de cay′ ed
em′ blem
fol ly
weak ly
fit ness
de sign′ ed ly

Buildings.

är′ se nal
hos pi tal
mu se′ um
meet′ ing house
nun ne ry
syn a gogue
the a ter
ea′ the′ dral
pan the on
ro tun da
state′ pris′ on

Quadrupeds.

ieh neu′ mon
o pos sum
kan″ ga roo′
cha me′ le on
zo oph a gan
är ma dil′ lo

SECTION XVIII.

Miscellaneous.

in seru′ ta ble	un se*a*rch′ a ble	hid′ d*e*n
de fin i tive	de term in ate	fi nal
vil′ lain ous ly	in′ fa mous ly	base ly
*c*om pla′ cen cy	ap pro ba′ tion	ple*a*s ure
pro mul ga′ tion	pub li *c*a tion	no tice
*c*on tem pla tion	med i ta tion	stud y
*c*or re spond ent	an′ s*i*v*e*r a ble	suit ed
punc′ tu al ly	seru pu lous ly	ex act′ ly
in ġu spi″ cious	un for′ tu na*t*e	un luck y
at tent′ ive ly	dil′ i ġent ly	*c*are′ ful ly
dec la ra′ tion	af fĭrm a′ tion	as ser′ tion
dis re spect ful	ir rev′ er ent	un civ il
de spite′ ful ly	ma li″ cious ly	scorn′ ful ly
cir *c*um ven′ tion	im po *si*″ tion	de cep′ tion
a muse′ ment	ree re a tion	di ver sion
di vers i ty	dif′ fer ence	un like ness

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dis fig′ ure ment	de form′ i ty	de face′ ment
af fec tion ate ly	ten′ der ly	lŏv′ ing ly
dis a gree′ a ble	un ple*a*s′ ant	of fens′ ive
dis sat is fac′ tion	dis *c*on tent′	dis like′
*c*om mis er a tion	*c*om pas′ sion	pit′ y
*c*om pli ment′ a ry	o blīġ ing	civ il
*c*on spic′ u ous ly	o′ pen ly	plain ly
cir *c*um ro′ ta ry	re volv′ ing	turn ing
de term in a′ tion	de ci*s* ion	pur pose
de bil i ta tion	fee′ ble ness	we*a*k ness
del e te′ ri ous	de struct′ ive	de*a*d ly
*c*on tu me li ous	re pro*a*ch ful	a būs′ ive
de rog′ a to ry	de tra*c*t ing	de grād ing
vol a til′ i ty	live′ li ness	lev′ i ty
in ju′ ri ous ly	hurt ful ly	*w*rong ful ly
so lic i tude	anx i′ e ty	e*a*rn est ness
so lic it a′ tion	sup pli *c*a′ tion	en tre*a*t′ y
ac ri mo′ ni ous	*c*or ro′ sive	shärp
*c*on tra dict o ry	in *c*on sist′ ent	*c*on′ tra ry

Miscellaneous.

e qui lib′ ri um
as si du i ty
het′ e ro dox y
dis sat is fac′ to ry
flex i bil′ i ty
in ter mu ta′ tion
re pu di a tion
el e ment′ a ry
in u til i ty
in ter lo cu′ tion
dis rep′ u ta ble
dis hon or a ble
dis con tin′ u ance
dis a gree a bly
sub or din a′ tion
cir cum am′ bi ent
con fra ter ni ty

e′ qui poise
dil i gence
her e sy
dis pleas′ ing
pli′ an cy
in ter change
re jec′ tion
pri′ ma ry
use less ness
di a logue
dis grace′ ful
re proach ful
ces sa tion
un pleas ant ly
sub jec tion
sur round ing
broth′ er hood

com mu ni ca′ tion
a bom′ in a ble
vo cab u la ry
in ter po si″ tion
in ter pret a tion
in sin cer′ i ty
in har mo ni ous
in hu man i ty
in cär cer a′ tion
in fer til′ i ty
dis sim u la′ tion
dis in gen′ u ous
dis crim in a′ tion
dis ap pro ba tion
in trin″ sic al ly
in va ri a ble
in vid i ous ly
su per in tend′ ence
ma te′ ri al ly

in′ ter course
de test′ a ble
dic′ tion a ry
in ter ven′ tion
ex pla na tion.
de ceit′ ful ness
un mu sic al
bär bar i ty
im pris on ment
un fruit ful ness
hy poc ri sy
il lib er al
dis tin″ guish ing
dis ap prov′ ing
in tern′ al ly
un change a ble
en′ vi ous ly
su per vis′ ion
es sen′ tial ly

Great Circles on the Globe.

e qua′ tor
ho ri zon
e clip tic
co lures′
me rid′ i an

Smaller Circles.

trop′ ics
po lar
cir cles

Planets.

Mer′ cu ry
Ve nus
Earth
Märs
Ju′ pi ter
Sat urn

Asteroids.

Ce′ res
Pal las
Ju no
Ves ta

Protections in War.

shield
buck′ ler
helm et
cui rass′
re dout
stock ade
for′ tress
cas tle
bas tion

Miscellaneous.

con sid′ er ate ly
con so ci a′ tion
con du pli ca tion
con de scend′ ing ly
de fam′ a to ry
in flam ma to ry
in ju di″ cious ly
in suf fi″ cien cy
in ere du li ty
im ma tu ri ty
im pen′ i tent ly
im per ti nent ly
im pro·pri′ e ty
il lus′ tri ous ly
im ag in a ry
in ci dent′ al ly
in au spi″ cious ly

pru′ dent ly
com pan′ ion ship
doub′ ling
court e ous ly
ca lum ni ous
in flām ing
un wise ly
de fi″ cien cy
un be lief′
un ripe′ ness
ob′ du rate ly
of fi″ cious ly
un suit a ble ness
con spic u ous ly
vis′ ion a ry
cas u al ly
un fa′ vor a bly

Bays.

Baf′ fin's
Ben gäl
Bis cay
Cam peach′ y
Ches′ a peake
Del a ware
Fun dy
Hud son's
Mo bile′

Seas.

A′ zoph
Bal tic
Black
Chi′ na
Cas pi an
I rish
Mär mo′ ra

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he red′ it a ry
ob lit er a′ tion
pre or di na tion
pre oc cu pa tion
pre pos′ ter ous ly
pro eras ti na ting
prof′ it a ble ness
prob lem at′ ic al
prog nos′ tic a ting
su per im pend′ ing
sup ple ment′ a ry
un al′ ter a ble
tu mult u a ry
vo lup tu ous ly
in vol un ta ri ly
in har mo′ ni ous ly
in sig nif i can cy
im mu ta bil′ i ty
im prob a bil i ty

pat ri mo′ ni al
ef face′ ment
fore or dain′ ing
pre pos ses sion
ab surd′ ly
de lay ing
gain′ ful ness
ques tion a ble
fore show′ ing
o ver hang′ ing
ad di″ tion al
un change a ble
dis or der ly
lux u ri ous ly
un will ing ly
dis cord ant ly
un im port′ ance
un change′ a ble ness
un like li hood

North

Yel′ low
White

Gulfs.

Both′ ni a
Cal i for′ ni a
Fin′ land
Ge no′ a
Mex′ i co
Per si an
St. Law′ rence
Si′ am
Tä rän′ to
Ven′ ice

Channels.

Brit′ ish
Bris tol
St. George's
Mo zam bique′

SECTION XIX.

DEFINING BY PHRASES.

a stray	out of the right way	Cities of Europe.
a wait	to wait for	Ath' ens
be siege	to lay siege to	Ber lin
be ware	to be cautious	Bor deaux'*
cha grin	state of ill-humor	Brus' sels
cos' tume	manner of dress	Ca diz
dis grace'	state of shame	Cra cow
ex cept	to take out	Cork
ex treme	the utmost limit	Dub lin
forth with	without delay	Dres den
suf fice	to be enough	Ed in burg
well' bred	polite in manners	Glas gow
ba sis	the foundation	Han o ver
bev y	a flock of birds	Ham burg
bra zen	made of brass	Lŏn dŏn
claim ant	one who claims	Lis bon
earth' en	made of earth	Liv' er pool
fu ture	time to come	Ly ons
gut ter	passage for water	Mad rid
long ing	earnest desire	Mos cow
quc rist	one who inquires	Na ples
quar ry	a stone mine	Par is, or †
rep tile	a creeping animal	Prague
ship wreck	loss of a ship	Rome
spŏng y	soft and porous	Röu en‡
treas ure	wealth laid up	Stock holm
ves per	the evening star	St. Pe' ters burg
up land	high land	Tou lon' §
wick et	a small gate	Ven' ice
war like	adapted to war	Vi en' na
ward robe	a place for apparel	Ve ro na
watch man	a night guard	War' saw
war fare	service in war	Wit ten burg
wŏr thy	having merit	
helm	rudder of a ship	

* Bor do' † Pa' re
‡ Roo' en § Too lon'

Verbs.		Words of opposite meaning.	
as pire′	to aim at	lav′ ish	fru′ gal
ab scind	to cut off	pa tient	fret ful
ar rive	to come to	pub lic	pri vate
as sent	to agree to	sum mer	win ter
an nex	to join to	sim ple	com plex
be set	to hem in	si lent	nois y
be take	to resort to	slack en	quick en
de ject	to cast down	up per	un der
de cant	to pour off	wis dom	fol ly
e mit	to send out	ze nith	na dir
ex scind	to cut off	ad vance′	re treat′
e rase	to blot out	a dopt	re ject
ex claim	to cry out	a bove	be low
ex pel	to drive out	a fore	a baft
ef face	to blot out	af firm	de ny
re lapse	to slide back	be fore	be hind
re cede	to move back	de grade	ex alt
in ject′	to cast in	di rect′	in verse′
se lect	to pick out	di verge	con verge
in sert	to set in	dis sent	con sent
af fix	to fix to	en camp	de camp
de duce	to draw from	in duce	e duce
de volve	to roll down	in crease	de crease
de tract	to take from	in hale	ex hale
dis burse	to pay out	in spire	ex pire
ex empt	to free from	di vine	hu′ man
ex punge	to blot out	pro fane	sa cred
in flict	to lay on	as cend	de scend
re vert	to turn back	ar rive	de part
re dress	to set right	in volve	e volve
re serve	to keep back	in clude	ex clude
re store	to give back	a bridge	en large
re cline	to lean back	en list	dis band
pre cede	to go before	lim′ pid	turb′ id
se clude	to shut out	tor rid	frig id
scuf′ fle	to struggle with	cre ate′	de stroy′

Verbs and Nouns.		Words of opposite meaning.	
ab scond′	to hide from	ab′ sent	pres′ ent
as perse	to cast censure	cheer ful	so ber
con volve	to roll together	cen ter	sur face
con voke	to call together	dam age	prof it
de rive	to deduce, or draw from	doub le	sin″ gle
en twine	to twist around	eld est	young est
im bibe	to drink in	free dom	slav er y
im pinge	to dash against	for mer	lat ter
pro pel	to drive forward	feel ing	numb ness
re buff	to beat back	hiTH er	THiTH er
sub scribe	to write under	hōme ly	hand sŏme
pros′ trate	to lay flat	ho ly	sin ful
ef fuse′	to pour out	hill y	lev el
ex alt	to lift high	im port	ex port
ex act	to demand	in let	out let
ex pect	to look for	in cŏme	out lay
ex trude	to thrust out	mi ser	spend thrift

blub′ ber	whale fat	mat′ ter	spir it
cof fer	a money chest	ma jor	mi nor
du el	a fight between two persons.	nim ble	clum sy
ex cise′	a duty on goods	o pen	clos ed
grav′ el	coarse sand	lŏve ly	hate ful
glim mer	a faint light	tight en	loos en
i dol	a heathen god	black en	whīt en
im post	a duty on goods	quick en	slack en
mon soons′	trade winds	fall en	ris en
si′ phon	a bent tube	short en	length en
skirm ish	a slight fight	stop page	pas sage
tal on	a bird's claw	skit tish	gen tle
dis tinct′	different from	tru ly	false ly
cra vat	a neck cloth	a like′	un like′
ex tant	in being	im press	ex press
al′ ley	a narrow way	in′ gress	e′ gress
se quel	a succeeding part	in ject′	e ject′
mis date′	a wrong date	in′ ward	out′ ward
lub′ ber	a clumsy fellow	for ward	back ward

SECTION XX.

Nouns.		Names of Towns.
cray′ on	a colored mineral	Aus′ tin
con clave	a close assembly	Ăn son
grap nel	a small anchor	Al fred
li bel	a defamatory writing	Am herst
mad der	a plant used for dyeing	Bea ver
pend ant	a jewel at the ear	Chel sea
pil grim	a wandering traveler	Court land
rid dance	a clearing away	Cats kill
soph ism	a fallacious argument	Cär lisle′
treat ise	a written discourse	Deer′ field
schoon er	a vessel with two masts	Dun kirk
yeo man	a common man	En field
tor rent	a rapid stream	Fair field
röu tïne′	a round of business	Fish kill
per′ uke	a cap of false hair	Free hold
pla toon′	a small body of soldiers	Guil ford
shal loon′	a slight woolen stuff	Green′ bush
ax′ iom	a self evident truth	Höus ton
am nes ty	a general pardon	Had dam
fel on y	a capital crime	Mil burn
li bra ry	a collection of books	Men don
lot ter y	a scheme for prizes	Mead ville
man u al	a small book	Or leans
mech an ist	a maker of machines	Pau let
sär do nyx	a precious stone	Pom fret
prec e dent	a foregoing example	Pots dam
shrub ber y	a collection of shrubs	Platts burg
in ti mate	a familiar friend	Rum ford
sen ti nel	a soldier on guard	Swe den
stan na ry	a tin mine	Thet ford
si roc′ co	a noxious weed	Täun ton
pe num bra	a faint shade	Tol land
do mes tic	a house servant	Wind ham
tor′ na do	a violent wind	Prince ton
silk′ mer cer	a dealer in silks	Suf field

Verbs.		Names of Rivers.
trans fix′	to pierce through	Broad
am′ pu tate	to cut off a limb	Black
an ti quate	to make obsolete	Clinch
au thor ize	to give authority	Clark's
bär bar ize	to render barbarous	Dan
can cer ate	to become a cancer	Duck
can non ade	to attack with cannon	Flint
co hab′ it	to dwell together	Fox
con″ gre gate	to collect together	Green
con ju gate	to inflect a verb	James
coun ter act′	to act contrary to	Neuse
dis′ lo cate	to put out of joint	Trent
nul li fy	to render void	Pearl
per se cute	to pursue with malice	Red
pu tre fy	to make putrid	Rock
rar e fy	to make thin	Salt
en er gize	to give energy to	Tär
ex cul′ pate	to clear from fault	White
in carn ate	to clothe with flesh	York
lit′ i gate	to contest by law	Ya zoo′
ree ti fy	to make right	Hud′ son
sim pli fy	to make plain	Mo hawk
tyr an nize	to act the tyrant	On ion
ver si fy	to make verses	Sa co
vit ri fy	to turn to glass	Ash ley
viv i fy	to make alive	Coop er
leg is late	to enact laws	Yad kin
trans fig′ ure	to change the form	Sa bine′
com min″ gle	to mix together	San tee
im pan nel	to enroll a jury	Pe dee
em bow er	to shelter with trees	Mo bile
nom in ate	to propose by name	Mau mee
in te grate	to make entire	Hu′ ron
in ter line′	to write between	Wa bash
in tro duce	to bring into notice	O hi′ o
in tro vert	to turn inward	Ro an oke′

Miscellaneous.		Rivers.
ad mis' sion	leave to enter	Ar kan' sas
ad june tion	a joining	Ca tạw ba
af fliet ive	giving pain	Ca hạw ba
af fū sion	a pouring upon	Mis söu ri
a fore time	in time past	Mus king um
ap pend aġe	an addition	Os wc go
arch bish op	a chief bishop	Oc mulġ ee
se ces sion	a withdrawing	O gee chee
a dop tion	act of adopting	Pe nob scot
ad ven ture	to try a chance	Po to mae
al' li gate	to tie together	Pạw tux et
an ec dote	a short story	Pas sa ie
an thra cite	a sort of coal	Pa tux ent
as cen' sion	act of rising	St. Lạw rence
cär nēl ian	a precious stone	Sa van nah
am' bus cade	a lying in wait	Sa til la
cir cum fuse'	to spread around	Sci o to

re ad mit'	to admit again	Del' a ware
co er' cion	restraint by force	Cum ber land
co los sus	a huge statue	Nan ti cōke
com min" gle	to mix together	Mer ri mack
con junct ure	a critical time	Prov i dence
con' tra band	illegal trade	Rar i tan
co nun' drum	a sort of riddle	Sar a nac
con vic tion	a proving guilty	Yel low stone
con' ver sant	familiar with	Chick o pee'
cor rec' tion	act of correcting	Con ga ree
coun' ter pane	cover of a bed	Gen e see
de cri' al	a crying down	Ten nes see
glut' ton y	excess in eating	Wa ter ee
her o ine	a female hero	Il li nois
mac co boy	a kind of snuff	Gas con ade
mac ro cosm	the great world	Ken tuck' y
mi cro cosm	the little world	Tom big bee
mas si cot	oxyd of lead	San dus ky
per cent' um	by the hundred	Ken ne bec'

Miscellaneous.		Parts of animal bodies.
as cer tain	to find out	
in ter rupt	to break in	ank' le
des' ig nate	to point out	bŏ som
mod u late	to vary sounds	bow els
hes i tate	to be in doubt	el bow
mac er ate	to make lean	eye lid
es ti mate	to set value on	fore head
ob so lete	out of use	glot tis
per fo rate	to bore through	giz zard
ex ca vate	to dig out	gul let
ra di ate	to emit rays	fin" ger
in di cate	to point out	in step
em a nate	to issue from	kid ney
su per vene	to come upon	knuck le
in ter vene	to come between	lar ynx
de pre" ciate	to lose in value	liv er
big' ot ry	blind zeal	härs let
av' e nue	a narrow entrance	mid' riff
con se quence	what follows	mem brane
post u late	an assumed position	mus cle
vir u lent	very poisonous	nos tril
lin i ment	soft ointment	pal ate
or tho dox	sound in faith	pel vis
pel li cle	a thin skin	pu pil
form u la	a given form	shōul der
sal a ry	stated hire	stŏm ach
pan o ply	full armor	ten don
gal ax y	the milky way	ud der
prec i pice	a steep descent	är te ry
per di" tion	utter ruin	cu ti cle
pi men to	allspice	oe ci put
plum ba go	black lead	era ni um
mis no mer	a misnaming	knee pan
te na cious	holding fast	back bone
in cum bent	lying on	wind pipe
im pūt ing	charging to	fore ärm

SECTION XXI.

Verbs.

e van′ gel ize	to instruct in the gospel
ex pos tu late	to reason earnestly
re tal i ate	to render like for like
ex ag′ ger ate	to enlarge beyond truth
a nal o gize	to explain by analogy
as sim i late	to make or to grow like
as sev er ate	to affirm positively
co op er ate	to labor for the same end
per pet u ate	to make perpetual
a pos ta tize	to forsake one's profession
a pol o gize	to plead for, or to excuse
fa cil i tate	to make easy or easier
ex em pli fy	to illustrate by example
in dem ni fy	to save harmless from loss
ne ces si tate	to make necessary
ma trie u late	to admit to membership

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lux u′ ri ate	to grow to excess
phi los o phize	to reason as a philosopher
pre med i tate	to consider beforehand
ex pec to rate	to discharge from the lungs
im mor tal ize	to make immortal, undying
in fu ri ate	to enrage, or make mad
im par a dise	to make very happy
mo nop o lize	to engross, or purchase the whole
char′ ac ter ize	to give character to
nat u ral ize	to adopt as a native citizen
vol a til ize	to render or make volatile
na tion al ize	to make national
o rig′ in ate	to produce what is new
re ex am′ ine	to examine a second time
re es tab lish	to establish again
do mes′ tic ate	to tame or make tame
ar tic u late	to speak distinctly
pre sig ni fy	to signify beforehand
pre typ i fy	to show before by figure

Miscellaneous.		Names of Towns.
ẹo ẹoon′	the silk worm's ball	Bäth
mat′ ron	an elderly lady	Keene
ẹan o py	a covering overhead	Lynn
ẹom e dy	a dramatic composition	Lyme
des pot ism	absolute power	Rome
hom i cide	a man-slayer	Troy
leth ar gy	morbid drowsiness	Ware
bin na ẹle	a ship's compass box	Wells
par a gon	a perfect model	York
prof li gate	extremely vicious	Bel′ fast
priv i lege	peculiar benefit	Bur ton
in ter im	in the mean time	Ben son
ob lo quy	censorious speech	Bed ford
ru di ment	first principle	Clin ton
soph ist ry	false reasoning	Cam den
sym me try	due proportion	Can ton
us u ry	unlawful interest	Dan by
gyp′ se ous	relating to gypsum	Der′ by
su i cide	self murder	Del hi
pest i lence	an infectious disease	Day ton
ath let′ ic	strong and vigorous	East on
ẹa lor ic	the matter of heat	Elk ton
ẹo e val	of the same age	Gro ton
dra mat ic	pertaining to the drama	Frank lin
e mo tion	a moving of the mind	Am boy
mo ment um	force of motion	Ath ens
ärm ip o tent	powerful in arms	Li ma
ex pe ri ence	practical knowledge	Ma ẹon
pre rog a tive	exclusive privilege	New ton
no to ri ous	publicly known	Nor folk
phe nom e non	something remarkable	New bern
gaud′ i ness	tinsel appearance	Natch es
pan o rä′ ma	a view on all sides	Quin cy
met a phys ics	the science of mind	Spär ta
mạu so le um	a magnificent tomb	Len ox
lạud′ a to ry	containing praise	Mŏn roe′

SECTION XXII.

Miscellaneous.		Words contrasted.	
an no ta′ tion	an explanatory note	buy	sell
ad o ra tion	divine worship	boy	girl
as pi ra tion	an ardent wish	bless	curse
at test a tion	official testimony	best	wŏrst
sub ju ga tion	act of subduing	black	white
suf fo ca tion	the act of choking	bone	flesh
syn co pa tion	contraction of a word	cool	warm
an ti sep tic	opposing putrefaction	cold	hot
ärt i fi′ cial	made by art	come	go
the o ret ic	pertaining to theory	coarse	fine
met a phor ic	expressing similitude	cheap	dear
me te or ic	pertaining to meteors	day	night
an thol′ o gy	a discourse on flowers	dry	wet
an tip a thy	natural aversion	east	west
as sas sin ate	to murder secretly	fär	near
an ni hi late	to reduce to nothing	fair	foul
as sev′ er ate	to affirm positively	fat	lean
se cu ri ty	a state of safety	false	true
sex en ni al	once in six years	f′irst	läst
so bri e ty	habitual temperance	find	löse
so lem ni ty	steady seriousness	friend	foe
so lid i fy	to make solid	great	small
sym met ric al	proportional in its parts	good	bad
syn on y mous	the same in meaning	härd	soft
mer cu ri al	relating to mercury	high	low
mis an thro py	hatred of mankind	height	depth
scur ril i ty	low, abusive language	hill	vale
aud′ it o ry	an assembly of hearers	in	out
bal ne a ry	a bathing room	joy	grief
stat u a ry	art of carving	long	short
ste re o type	immovable type	loss	gain
stim u la tive	tending to excite	lŏve	hate
tem po ra ry	continuing for a time	laugh	cry
tem per a ment	constitution of body	bough	sold
su per a bound′	to be very abundant	give	take

Nouns.

hy poth′ e sis	a theory or system assumed
mil len ni um	a period of a thousand years
noc tam bu list	a person who walks in the night
som nam bu list	a person who walks in sleep
ca par i son	a superb dress for a horse
bi og ra phy	a history of a person's life
dox ol o ġy	a hymn, or form of praise to God
in gre di ent	a part of any compound
so lil o quy	a discourse to one's self
phi lol o ġy	a critical knowledge of words
zo og ra phy	a description of animals
tau tol o ġy	a repetition of the same words
cri te ri on	a standard by which to judge
au tom a ton	a self-moving machine
tra di″ tion	a transmission from father to son
vice ġe rent	an officer acting for another
em po ri um	a place of merchandize

a′ vi a ry	a place in which birds are kept
em is sa ry	a spy, or one sent on some mission
pros e lyte	a convert to some new opinion
ap o plex y	a disorder that affects the brain
au to graph	a writing by one's own hand
pla ġi a ry	a theft in literature
cer e mo ny	a form of civility, or outward rite
al le go ry	a figurative discourse
an ti christ	a person who is opposed to Christ
rep ro bate	a person abandoned to sin
in ven to ry	a list of goods or articles
a er o naut	a person who sails through the air
syn o nym	a word of the same meaning
cav al cade	a procession on horseback
car i ca ture	a ludicrous representation
di lem′ ma	a doubtful or difficult choice
dys pep sy	a difficulty of digestion
di plo ma	a deed of privilege
syn′ a gogue	a Jewish house of worship

Miscellaneous.

al lu' vi on	soil deposited by water
af fi da' vit	a declaration under oath
ef' fi ca cy	power to produce effects
hab it a ble	that may be inhabited
sa gac' i ty	acuteness of discernment
su per la tive	in the highest degree
sus cep ti ble	capable of receiving
ver bos i ty	superabundance of words
ca tas tro phe	an unfortunate conclusion
am phib i ous	living in two elements
cas' u al ty	an unforeseen event
or thog' ra phy	the art of spelling correctly
cho rog ra phy	the art of drawing maps
col lo qui al	relating to conversation
con cep ta cle	that which contains
con nu bi al	pertaining to marriage
e con o my	frugal management

con tig' u ous	meeting so as to touch
mis' cel la ny	a variety of subjects
pat ri mo ny	an estate inherited
or tho e py	correct pronunciation
mem o ra ble	worthy of being remembered
u nan' i mous	being of one mind
bel lig er ent	carrying on open war
cen trif u gal	flying off from the center
phi lan thro py	the love of mankind
phi los o phy	the love of wisdom, knowledge
col le gi ate	relating to a college
ma ter ni ty	the relation of a mother
mu nic i pal	belonging to a corporation
per en ni al	lasting through the year
me trop o lis	the chief city of a country
ty pog ra phy	the art of printing from types
mo not o ny	uniformity of sound
or' tho dox y	soundness of doctrine
in flu en' tial	exerting influence

THE LITTLE ROBIN.

1. Look, Mary, how that pretty little robin comes and perches near the window! It does not seem at all afraid of us, though we are so near it. Poor robin, what is it you want?

2. Is there no fruit in the hedges? and have you come for a few crums of bread from us? I am sure you shall have them. Go into the kitchen, Mary, and ask for some crums.

3. Now then, here it comes; see how it picks up the crums, and turns its little head about every minute, to watch if any body is coming to hurt it.

4. Do not be afraid, little robin, we will not hurt you; we should be very sorry, I am sure, to hurt a pretty little harmless bird. We like too well to see you come and eat the crums of bread.

5. Now then, it has had enough, and is hopping away. There it goes. It has perched upon a tree, and is going to give us a song. Pretty little creature, how happy it seems! It is very grateful for its good meal.

6. There is no bird so tame as a robin; all other birds fly away the moment we come near them, as if they were afraid we should do them harm; but the little robin seems to say, "I am only a little harmless bird; surely you will not be so cruel as to harm me; for I only want a few crums of bread, and in return I will give you one of my best songs."

7. It is very pleasant to have the robin stay and sing to us in winter, when all the other birds have left us; and we may surely give him a piece of bread in return for his pretty song.

8. I am glad to see you, my dear little robin,
You put me in mind of warm weather;
I 'll open the window, and hope you will hop in,
And then we can both live together.

PETER AND HIS FATHER.

1. ONE day in the month of March, when the sun shone very bright, and it was quite warm, Mr. Shaw was walking in the door-yard, and his little son Peter came to him.

2. Now Peter loved his father very much, because he was so kind to tell him what he had a desire to know. Peter, my son, said Mr. Shaw, when it is noon, the sun is exactly south.

3. It is March now, and in March, the sun rises exactly in the east, and sets exactly in the west. Now tell me, said Mr. Shaw, which way is north.

4. Peter thought a little, and pointing where the sun rises, said, that is east. Then pointing toward the sun said, that is south, father, if it is just noon. Then pointing where the sun would set, said, that is west; and north must be just opposite to the sun at noon.

5. You are right, said Mr. Shaw. Now Peter, if you should go west far enough, you would come to the great Pacific Ocean. Now, you may always know which way to look for the Pacific Ocean.

6. If you should go east, you would come to the Atlantic Ocean, If you should go east, across the Atlantic Ocean, you would come to Europe. Just south of Europe lies Africa, and east of Europe, is Asia.

7. But if you should go west, across the Pacific Ocean you would come to Asia, just as well as to go east. This could not be unless the earth was round like your ball.

8. If you should go south, you would come to South America. Now, said Mr. Shaw to Peter, point your finger toward Europe, Asia, Africa, South America, the Pacific Ocean and the Atlantic Ocean.

9. Peter had been so careful to hear all his father had said, that he could point his finger exactly toward each one.

SECTION XXIII.

DEFINING BY CAPTIONS.

The Noun with its corresponding Adjective.

In most cases, the pupil will know the meaning of the several nouns standing opposite their adjectives.

The adjectives, in each first column, are defined by repeating the words at the head of the columns, with the primitive word in the second column, standing opposite to its adjective. Thus, over *formic* stands "*pertaining or belonging to;*" then *formic* is defined by saying "*pertaining to ants.*" So *dorsal*, "*pertaining to the back.*"

Pertaining or belonging to		Pertaining or belonging to	
for′ mic	ănts	dor′ sal	the back
ur sine	bear*s*	na tal	the bĭrth
fe line	cats	pe dal	the foot
vac cine	cow*s*	lum bar	the loin*s*
ca nine	dog*s*	cen tral	the cen ter
vul′ pine	fox es	po lar	the pole*s*
vi tal	life	spi nal	the spine
mär tial	wąr	frŏnt al	the frŏnt
ho ral	*h*our*s*	ver nal	the spring
flo ral	flow er*s*	ma lar	the cheek
bes tial	be*a*sts	men tal	the mind
pre dal	prey	lu nar	the moon
ni trous	ni ter	nerv ous	the nerve*s*
na val	ship*s*	na sal	the nose
vi nous	wine	cost al	the rib*s*
mu ral	wąlls	so lar	the sun
bru mal	win ter	stel lar	the stär*s*
clin ic	a bed	dent al	the teeth
du cal	a duke	vē nous	the vęin*s*
men sal	a ta ble	ma rine′	the se*a*
do tal	a dow er	ter rene	the e*a*rth
lo cal	a place	ru′ ral	the c*o*un try
fil ial	a sŏn	lin″ gual	the tŏng*ue*
fis cal	a trea*s* ur y	fo cal	the fo cus

Repeat the caption with any word in the second column, and it defines its opposite word in the first column. Thus, *blameless*, without *blame*.

Without		Countries of Europe.
blame′ less	blame	Aus′ tri a
brain less	sense	Ba den
beard less	beard	Ba va′ ri a
cloud less	clouds	Bo he mi a
eye less	eyes	Bel′ gi um
faith less	faith	Den mark
friend less	friends	Eng land
fault less	faults	Flan ders
fear less	fear	Fränce
grace less	grace	Ger′ ma ny
guilt less	guilt	Greece
guile less	guile	Han′ o ver
hope less	hope	Hol land
heed′ less	care	Hun′ ga ry
härm less	härm	Ire land
help less	help	It a ly
juice less	juice	Lap land
life less	life	Nor way
leaf less	leaves	Po land
law less	law	Port u gal
noise less	noise	Prus si a *
rest less	rest	Rus si a †
sight less	sight	Sax o ny
shame less	shame	Scot land
stain less	stains	Spain
sleep less	sleep	Swe′ den
sense less	sense	Switz er land
tooth less	teeth	Tur key
tear less	tears	Wales
taste less	taste	Wir tem burg
end less	end	
joy less	joy	

*Proo′ shea, or Prush′ e a
† Roo′ she a, or Rush′ e a

SECTION XXIV.

Repeat the caption heading the columns, with any word in the second column of the couplets, and it defines its opposite word in the first column. Thus, *blackish*, somewhat *black*.

Somewhat		A little, or a small	
black′ ish	black	bṳl′ let	ba̤ll
ȼool ish	ȼool	fil let	band
dusk ish	dusk	glob ule	globe
damp ish	damp	gran ule	grain
faint ish	faint	hill ock	hill
green ish	green	po ny	horse
gray ish	gray	pṳl ly	wheel
new ish	new	pup pet	doll
old ish	old	pen non	flag
pāl ish	pale	pal let	bed
round ish	round	peb ble	stone
sma̤ll ish	sma̤ll	run let	ȼask
sa̤lt ish	sa̤lt	ring let	ring

sour′ ish	sour	rip′ ple	wave
sick ish	sick	mor sel	piece
soft ish	soft	satch el	bag
sweet ish	sweet	stream let	stream
wet tish	wet	lamb kin	lamb
whīt ish	white	duck ling	duck
Like a		leaf let	leaf
boy′ ish	boy	bil let	let′ ter
child ish	child	ham let	vil laġe
ȼōlt ish	ȼōlt	is let*	isl and †
gĭrl ish	gĭrl	pon iard	dag ger
wọlf ish	wọlf	pus tule	pim ple
fool ish	fool	pär cel	bun dle
mūl ish	mule	round let	cir ȼle
fop pish	fop	tab let	ta ble
brūt ish	brute	tur ret	tow er
ȼlown ish	ȼlown	vi al	bot tle
knav ish	knave	ȼäsk et	box
slut tish	slut		

* 1 let † 1 land

Pertaining or relating to		Consisting of	
ce ta′ ceous	whales	a′ que ous	wa′ ter
di urn al	day	vit re ous	gläss
noc turn al	night	fer re ous	i ron
lach′ ry mal	tears	seo ri ous	dross
sac er do′ tal	priests	pul ver ous	dust
tem′ po ral	time	ig ne ous	fire
lac te al	milk	fi brous	fi bers
fo ren′ sic	cōurts	pi lous	hair
bal′ ne al	a bath	sa line′	salt
cor o nal	a crown	me tal′ lic	met al
fes ti val	a feast	ma te ri al	mat ter
lin e ar	a line	san″ guin′ e ous	blood
ma ter′ nal	a mŏTH er	wool′ y	wool
pa ter nal	a fä THer	spi nous	thorns
bib′ lic al	the bi ble	gräss y	gräss
cer e bral	the brain	turf y	turfs
cor po ral	the bod y	earth y	earth

		Resembling	
cler′ ic al	the cler gy	ser′ rate	a saw
dig it al	the fin″ ger	glo bous	a globe
la bi al	the lips	milk y	milk
lat er al	the side	o val	an egg
pec to ral	the breast	spi ral	a screw
gut tur al	the throat	gla cious	ice
hu mer al	the shoul der	os se ous	bone
max il lar	the jaw bone	neb u lous	a cloud
fem i nine	fe′ males	u ve ous	grapes
ce les′ tial	heav en	niv e ous	snow
he ro ic	he roes	an nu lar	a ring
of fi″ cial	of fice	stel late	a star
fra ter nal	broTH ers	tu bu lar	a tube
nu mer ic	num ber	ret i cule	a net
hi ber nal	win ter	cir cu lar	a cir′ cle
oph thal mic	the eye	ser pen tine	a ser pent
pop′ u lar	peo ple	cap il la ry	a hair
se pul′ chral	bur i al	fi la′ ceous	threads

SECTION XXV.

Repeat the caption with any word in the second column, and it defines its opposite word in the first column; thus, *delusive*, having a tendency to *deceive*.

Having a tendency to		Implies	
de lu′ sive	de ceive′	a väunt	be gone′
dis sua sive	dis suade	a foot	on foot
dif fu sive	dif fuse	a bed	in bed
de press ive	de press	a drift	a flōat
de struct ive	de stroy	a side	a pärt
de cep tive	de lude	a fresh	a new
as sua sive	as suage	a slope	a slänt
in cens ive	pro voke	a thwart	a cross
pro mo tive	ad vänce	a loft	on high
pre vent ive	pre vent	a dö	bus′ ıle
con sump tive	con sume	a shore	on shore′
re puls ive	re pel	a dieu	fare well
il lu sive	mis lead	a non	quick′ ly

con du′ cive	pro mote′	a back′	back′ ward
cor rect ive	cor rect	a head	be fore′
a mu sive	a muse	a go	past, gone
ad vän cive	ad vänce	a līve	liv′ ing
in cen tive	in cite	sal′ low	yel low
sub vers ive	sub vert	vil lous	shag gy
Having power to		li mous	slīm y
ere a′ tive	ere ate′	spi ny	thorn y
co er cive	co erce	se tous	bris tly
com press ive	com press	brīd al	nup tial
ab stract ive	ab stract	mat in	morn ing
pro duc tive	pro duce	lu cid	shīn ing
at tract ive	at tract	aus tral	south ern
Able to		tac it	si lent
re ten′ tive	re tain	tep id	warm
ef feet ive	ef feet	cal lous	härd
in vent ive	in vent	gel id	cold
per cep tive	per ceive	crim son	red
com pul sive	com pel	se nīle	old

SECTION XXVI.

Define each word in the first column of each couplet by joining *that may or can be*, with the word opposite; thus, *audible*, that may or can be *heard*.

That may or can be		That may or can be	
aud′ i ble	heard	a bāt′ a ble	a bāt′ ed
flex i ble	bent	a void a ble	a void ed
feas i ble	done	ac cess i ble	ap proach ed
leġ i ble	read	ad mis si ble	ad mit ted
lēas a ble	let	com press i ble	com press ed
pal pa ble	felt	cor rupt i ble	cor rupt ed
päss a ble	päst	con ceiv a ble	con ceiv ed
pay a ble	paid	con fīn a ble	con fīn ed
ten a ble	held	de rīv a ble	de rīv ed
teach a ble	taught	de sīr a ble	de sīr ed
vend i ble	sold	de clīn a ble	de clīn ed
vis i ble	seen	de dūc i ble	in fer red
bend a ble	bent	ex cūs a ble	ex cūs ed
cleav′ a ble	cleft	per cep′ ti ble	per ceiv′ ed
blām a ble	blām ed	re solv a ble	re solv ed
ed i ble	eat en	re frā ga ble	re fūt ed
fūs i ble	melt ed	re fran ġi ble	re fract ed
ford a ble	wād ed	re vers i ble	re vers ed
fīn a ble	fin ed	re sist i ble	re sist ed
gust a ble	tāst ed	re miss i ble	re mit ted
möv a ble	möv ed	re möv a ble	re möv ed
mend a ble	mend ed	ad′ mi ra ble	ad mīr ed
laud a ble	prais ed	ap pli ca ble	ap pli ed
rāt a ble	rāt ed	com pa ra ble	com par ed
sal va ble	sāv ed	ġŏv ern a ble	ġŏv′ ern ed
tan ġi ble	touch ed	pär don a ble	for giv′ en
tām a ble	tām ed	rep a ra ble	re pair ed
till a ble	till ed	rev o ca ble	re call ed
trace a ble	trac ed	ex pli ca ble	ex plain ed
cūr a ble	cūr ed	su per a ble	o ver cŏme′
pröv a ble	pröv ed	ex port′ a ble	ex port′ ed
match a ble	match ed	per fect i ble	per′ fect ed

Repeat the phrase, *that cannot be*, with any word in the second column, and it will define its opposite word in the first column; thus, *indestructible*, that cannot be *destroyed*.

That cannot be		Cities and Towns.
in de struct′ i ble	de stroy′ ed	Bos′ ton
in com mūt a ble	ex chang ed	Brook lyn
in con dens a ble	con dens ed	Ban gor
in con ceiv a ble	con ceiv ed	Bruns wick
in con ceal a ble	con ceal ed	Bris tol
in con trōl la ble	con trōl led	Con cord
in con test a ble	con test ed	Chärles ton
in con sūm a ble	con sūm ed	Cleve land
in con sōl a ble	cŏm′ fort ed	Do ver
in cor rupt i ble	cor rupt′ ed	De troit′
in de feas i ble	de feat ed	Frank′ fort
in ex cīt a ble	ex cīt ed	Härt ford
in ob serv a ble	ob serv ed	Jack son
im per cep ti ble	per ceiv ed	New port

in ac cess′ i ble	ap proach′ ed	Nash′ ville
in cor′ ri gi ble	cor rect ed	New York′
in ev i ta ble	a void ed	New′ burg
in nu mer a ble	num′ ber ed	Port land
in ap pli ca ble	ap pli′ ed	Ports mouth
il lev i a ble	lev′ i ed	Pitts burg
ir rev o ca ble	re call′ ed	Rich mond
in ex press′ i ble	ut′ ter ed	Rut land
in ex plōr a ble	ex plor′ ed	Sa lem
im meas′ ur a ble	meas′ ur ed	Spring field
im prac ti ca ble	per form′ ed	Tren ton
in dis cern′ i ble	dis cern ed	Au burn
in di gest i ble	di gest ed	Hud son
in di vis i ble	di vīd ed	Low ell
in dis′ pū ta ble	dis pūt ed	New ark
in dis pens′ a ble	spār′ ed	Cām bridge
ir re sist i ble	re sist′ ed	Mär shal
ir rep′ a ra ble	re paired	Mem phis
in dis so lu ble	dis solv ed	Med ford

SECTION XXVII.

* The first part of each word, in the first column, has the same meaning as the word against it in the second column; so, repeating the word or words standing at the head of the column, with whatever stands in the second column, against each succeeding word, defines each word in the first column. Thus, *Bearing* heads the first column; then, to define *armigerous*, say, *bearing arms*; *fructiferous*, *bearing fruit*.

Bearing		Producing	
är mig' er ous	ärms	ąu rif' er ous	gold
eru cif er ous	eross	eal cif er ous	lime
frue tif er ous	fruit	eoneh if er ous	shells
glan dif er ous	a' eorns	eul mif er ous	stąlks
la nig er ous	wool	fo lif er ous	leaves
nu cif er ous	nuts	ġem mip a rous	buds

pal mif' er ous	pälms	mor tif' er ous	death
squa mig er ous	scales	nu bif er ous	clouds
pru nif er ous	plums	o vip a rous	eggs
		plum bif er ous	lead
Producing			
cer u lif' ie	blue	ro rif er ous	dew
frig o rif ie	cold	spi nif er ous	thorns
sap o rif ie	taste	sa lif er ous	sąlt
lu cif' er ous	light	ver mip a rous	wŏrms
bulb if er ous	bulbs	pest if er ous	plague
som nif er ous	sleep	ar un din' e ous	reeds
bae cif er ous	ber' ries	sue cif' er ous	sap
fer rif er ous	i ron	eor ti cif' er ous	bärk
mel lif er ous	hŏn ey	sal u tif er ous	health
po mif er ous	ap ples	so nif' er ous	sound
flo rif er ous	flow ers	met al lif' er ous	met' als
ląu rif er ous	ląu rel	hed e rif er ous	i vy
herb if er ous	herbs	nee tar if er ous	nee tar
os sif er ous	bones	o dor if er ous	o dor
om nif er ous	all kinds	res in if er ous	res in

Discoursing of, or a treatise on		Cloth.
as trog′ ra phy	stärs	bar′ ra can
conch ol ġy	shells	cal i co
den drol o ġy	trees	can ne quin
hy drol o ġy	water	cas si mere
eth nol o ġy	nations	cor du roy′
fos sil o ġy	fossils	di′ a per
me trol o ġy	measure	dim i ty
neu rol o ġy	the nerves	huck a back
psy chol o ġy	the soul	tap es try
phy tol o ġy	plants	taf fe ta
phre nol o ġy	the brain	ban dan a
en to mol′ o ġy	insects	bŏm ba sïn′
et y mol o ġy	derivations	al a mode
gal van ol o ġy	galvanism	Fortifications.
ġen e al o ġy	generations	bar ri cade′
her pe tol o ġy	reptiles	pal i sade
ich thy ol o ġy	fishes	in trench′ ment

min er al′ o ġy	minerals	her′ is son
or ni thol o ġy	fowls	gar ri son
os te ol o ġy	bones	par a pet
lex i col o ġy	words	Weapons.
pyr e tol o ġy	fevers	blun′ der buss
u ran ol o ġy	heavens	bāy o net
ver me ol o ġy	wŏrms	dam ask in
me te or ol′ o ġy	meteors	cim i ter
phär ma col′ o ġy	phärmacy	jav e lin
id e ol o ġy	ideas	ra pi er
ġe ol′ o ġy	structure of the earth and its minerals	an lace
		Soldiers.
		cŏm′ pa ny
The art of writing, or engraving on		reġ i ment
chal cog′ ra phy	bräss	sen ti nel
li thog ra phy	stone	cav al ry
ste log ra phy	pillars	in fant ry
xy log ra phy	wood	dra goon′
ce rog ra phy	wax	light′ horse

SECTION XXVIII.

Having the form of a		Vessels and measures.	Quadrupeds.
eap′ ri form	gōat		bab oon′
eąu li form	stą*l*k	bųsh′ el	bi det
eord i form	h*ea*rt	bar rel	ba*dg*′ er
eru ci form	eross	bot tle	be*a* ver
eu ni form	we*dg*e	eru et	brock et
cym bi form	bōat	eäst er	eam el
dent i form	tooth	chal dron	eas tor
en si form	sword	fĭr kin	eat tle
gland i form	gland	flag on	ĉham ois
lin″ gui form	tŏng*ue*	punch eon	donk ey
lu ni form	moon	pig gin	fil ly
o vi form	egg	pitch er	ga zel′
ret i form	net	pot tle	ġen′ et
seu ti form	sh*i*eld	gal lon	ġi raffe′
stel li form	stär	gob let	he*i*f′ er
fal ci form	sick le	hogs h*ea*d	jack ąl

ea pil′ li form	hair	keel′ er	jag u är′
fis′ tu li form	pipe	ket tle	l*oo*p′ and
oe u li form	eye	rund let	mam moth
seo ri form	dross	skil let	mŏnk ey
seo pi form	broom	tank ard	pan ther
Eating or feeding on		tum bler	rae eoon′
ear niv′ o rous	flesh	vi al	rąin′ deer
gra niv o rous	gra*i*n	eu bit	ze bra
*h*erb iv o rous	*h*erbs	fath om	Instruments of music.
os siv o rous	bones	fur long	
sar eoph a gous	flesh	Carriages.	elar′ i on
ver miv o rous	wŏrms	bug′ gy	flag eo let
bae civ o rous	ber ries	pha e to	dul ci mer
gram in iv′ o rous	gräss	sulk y	tam böur ine′
Having		wag on	vi o lin
eor nig′ er ous	horns	stage	vi′ o la
ehe lif er ous	elaws	eoach	ser a phine
eąu lif er ous	stą*l*ks	ĉha*i*se	ae eord′ i on
plu mig er ous	fea TH ers	sle*igh*	mel o de on

The Science which treats of		Crimes.
op′ tics	light	är′ son
phys ics	nature	as sault′
tech nics	arts	burg′ la ry
eth ics	morals	big a my
stat ics	bodies at rest	cheat ing
po et′ ics	poetry	ex tor′ tion
phon′ ics	sound	gām′ ing
a cous′ tics		gam bling
här mon ics	musical sounds	trea son
sta tist ics	state of the country	lär ce ny
hy draul ics	motion of fluids	mur der
pol′ i tics	government	maim ing
gno mon′ ics	dialing	per ju ry
sci op tics	camera obscura	pois on ing
mne mon ics	memory	rob ber y
chro mat ics	colors	pi ra cy
mag net ics	magnetism	förg er y

		Lakes.
hy dro stat′ ics	weight of fluids	Su pe′ ri or
pneu mat′ ics	air	Mich′ i gan
me chan ics	machines	On ta′ ri o
bot′ a ny	plants	E′ rie
as tron′ o my	stars	Hu ron
a nat o my	dissection	George
a rith me tic	numbers	Long Lake
eal is then′ ics	healthful exercise	Ca yu′ ga
math e mat′ ics	number and quantity	Sen′ e ca
met a phys ics	mind	O nei′ da
pyr o tech nics	fireworks	O was eo
		Cham plain′
Science of refracted, or reflected		Moose′ head
ca top′ trics	light	Um ba′ gog
di op trics		Win ne ba′ go
di a cous′ tics		St. Clair
eat a cous tics	sound	Ge ne′ va
eat a phon ics		Crook′ ed

SECTION XXIX.

An instrument for measuring		Officers.
ther mom′ e ter	temperature	ad′ mi ral
ba rom e ter	weight of air	au to crat
hy drom e ter	gravity of liquids	aid de camp
ma nom e ter	density of air	em per or
eu di om′ e ter	purity of air	eom mo dore
go ni om e ter	solid angles	eŏn sta ble
e lec trom e ter	electricity	eor o ner
an e mom e ter	force of wind	eor po ral
a er om e ter	bulk of gases	chan cel lor
era ni om e ter	skulls	gŏv ern or
eal o rim e ter	heat	gen er al
ste re om e ter	solids	mag is trate
gas om′ e ter	gases	no ta ry
om brom e ter	rain	pres i dent
pho tom e ter	light	sur ro gate
py rom e ter	degrees of heat	lieu ten′ ant

Pertaining to		man da rin′
pro vin′ cial	a province	brig a dier
eo lō ni al	a colony	Quadrupeds.
pa ro chi al	a parish	an′ te lope
me dic in al	medicine	buf fa lo
mo närch ie al	monarchy	eat a mount
dem o crat′ ic al	democracy	el e phant
an a lyt ic al	analysis	li on ess
Government of a State or Kingdom by		mas to don
au toe′ ra cy	one's self	u ni eorn
de moe ra cy	people	mo noc′ e ros
the oe ra cy	God	rhi noc e ros
stra toe ra cy	soldiery	bu ceph a lus
ar is toe′ ra cy	nobles	drom′ e da ry
pa′ tri ärch y	fathers	Plants.
mon arch y	one man	dan′ de li on
gyn ar chy	female	eo ri an′ der
ol i gärch y	few persons	el e eam pane′
hep tärch y	seven persons	ge ra′ ni um

SECTION XXX.

A description of, or a treatise on		Parts and appendages of buildings.
eos mog' ra phy	the world	bōlt
ge og ra phy	the earth	door
hy drog ra phy	waters	eaves
my og ra phy	muscles	floor
sce nog ra phy	perspective / scenery	flue
to pog ra phy	a particular place	hall
bi og ra phy	life	hearth
zo og ra phy	animals	jamb
u ra nog' ra phy	heavens	key
sel e nog ra phy	moon	latch
bib li og ra phy	books	lock
chro nog' ra phy	time past	roof
gas trol o gy	stomach	sash
pho nog ra phy	sounds	stairs
phy tol o gy	plants	shelf

[illegible]l' o gy	divinity	sink
pyr [illegible]tol' o gy	pyrites	wall
py rol' o gy	heat	bel' fry
pa le ol' o gy	antiquities	chim ney
The art of		cel lar
cho rog' ra phy	mapping	col umn
chi rog ra phy	writing	cor nice
or thog ra phy	correct spelling	clos et
ty pog ra phy	printing	pan el
		pär lor
phra se ol' o gy	mode of speech	ter race
my thol' o gy	a system of fables	win dow
phi lol o gy	the science of language	pan try
phys i ol' o gy	the science of the organization of animals or plants	eu po la
phys i og no my	the art of discerning the character of the mind from the face	gal ler y
		cup board

PART III.

BEING AN INTRODUCTION TO "TOWN'S ANALYSIS."

SUGGESTIONS TO TEACHERS.

No scholar can be said to have accomplished any thing valuable for himself, till he thoroughly understands what he studies, and perceives the application. It is, therefore, hoped that teachers will not fail to question and explain to their pupils every particular. Although this part of the work is very much simplified, and brought down, as it is thought, entirely to the capacities of children, yet much, very much, depends on the *oral* instruction of the *living* teacher.

In the first place, those questions, answer[redacted] examples at the head of each table, with such rules as are occasionally referred to, must be distinctly learned as they occur. In these, the class must be exercised, till each pupil understands them perfectly. When this is accomplished, let the teacher give such number of primitive words for the class to spell, as they can learn well, with their definitions; — not so to be learned one day, that they may be forgotten the next, but to be learned for life. When the scholar has spelled the primitive word, and defined it, let the teacher put to him the same word with what is to be joined to it, and require the pupil to spell and define it thus modified. Lastly, tell the part or parts of speech. Let the same course be uniformly pursued, at the commencement of every new table.

After the scholars become familiar in answering the questions, as proposed by the teacher, let him give out the primitive word, and require his pupils to go through the whole process alone. In this way, three or six months will be likely to accomplish the work of years. Words, language, and signification, will become equally familiar. The prefixes and suffixes, component parts of so many thousand words, will be learned for the entire language, and for life.

In the first and second parts, the scholar acquires a knowledge of primitive words, and in the third, rules and examples for forming and defining their compound and derivative formations.

In the following tables, no more words are given, than were thought necessary to exemplify the *mode* of defining. The teacher, however, can exercise the pupils on words of his own selection to any extent he chooses

Those words found in the tables, have been taken without any reference to repetition, for the special purpose of showing the most obvious effect of the prefixes and suffixes in varying their signification.

If these short tabular exercises, with their prefixes and suffixes, are thoroughly mastered, the pupil will acquire the ability of defining something like twenty thousand words of the language, as a reward for his labor.

RULES FOR FORMING DERIVATIVE WORDS.

RULE 1. Final *e* must be dropped before the addition of a syllable or suffix beginning with a vowel; as,

blame	guide	recite	globe
blam*able*	guid*ance*	recit*al*	glob*ular*

Exception. Words ending in *ge*, or *ce*, commonly retain *e* final before *able* and *ous;* as,

peace	charge	change	notice
peace*able*	charge*able*	change*able*	notice*able*

RULE 2. Final *e* is retained before *ly*, *less*, *ness*, and *some;* and generally before *ment;* as,

wise	hope	base	peace
wise*ly*	hope*ful*	base*ness*	peace*less*
state	blithe	noise	grace
state*ment*	blithe*some*	noise*less*	grace*ful*

Exception. Awe, *argue*, *due*, *true*, *lodge*, *judge*, *abridge*, *whole*, and *acknowledge*, do not retain *e* as,

awe	due	argue	awe
aw*ful*	du*ly*	argu*ment*	aw*less*

RULE 3. When the letter *y* terminates a primitive word or occurs as the final letter in any of the derivative forms and in either case another letter or suffix is added, *y* is commonly changed into *i*, except before *ing;* as,

comely	fury	merry
come*liness*	furi*ous*	merri*ment*
mercy	jolly	holy
merci*ful*	jolli*ty*	holi*ness*

Exception 1. *y* is sometimes changed into *e;* as,

duty	beauty	pity	plenty
dute*ous*	beaute*ous*	pite*ous*	plente*ous*

Exception 2. When *y* is preceded by a vowel in the

same syllable, (except in *lay*, *say*, *pay*,) it remains unchanged; as,

boy	betray	annoy
boy*ish*	betray*ed*	annoy*ance*
play	delay	convey
play*ing*	delay*ing*	convey*able*

RULE 4. *y* is never changed when followed by *ing*; as,

fly	try	deny	comply
fly*ing*	try*ing*	deny*ing*	comply*ing*

RULE 5. Verbs ending in *ie*, change those letters into *y* before *ing*; as,

die	tie	vie	belie
d*y*ing	t*y*ing	v*y*ing	bel*y*ing

RULE 6. Monosyllables, and words accented on the last syllable, ending with a single consonant, preceded by a short vowel, double that consonant before an additional syllable, beginning with a vowel; as,

gun	pet	rob	snap
gun*ner*	pet*ted*	rob*ber*	snap*pish*

The following is a list in part of such as double their consonant:

fop	plan	skim	spot	sun
fun	pop	skip	sprig	tan
glut	pun	ship	stab	tin
hop	rag	shut	stem	skin
hog	rig	sip	stir	sup
hum	rip	slip	step	wag
jag	rot	slit	stop	whip
knot	sad	spin	strap	wet
mop	scrag	smut	strut	wit

RULE 7. Monosyllables ending with a single consonant, preceded by a digraph. or diphthong, do not double the consonant in their derivatives; as,

chief	clear	aid	ail
chief*ly*	clear*ly*	aid*ing*	ail*ment*

The following words are of the same class:

bail	maid	seem	void	heed
chain	maim	team	coal	goad
coast	nail	weep	moan	floor
dead	oaf	dream	load	flout
deal	pain	boil	lean	flood
eat	reap	toil	cloud	knead
fear	sail	spoil	keep	lean
gain	feel	coin	heal	laud

Exception. If, in forming the derivatives, one letter of the digraph is dropped, the consonant is sometimes doubled; as, appeal, appel*lant;* fail, fal*lible.*

NOTE. The verbs *befall, install, miscall, recall, forestall, inthrall, foretell, distill, instill, fulfill,* retain both consonants. Such words as end in *dd, ff, ss,* also retain both in their derivatives; as, odd, odd*ness;* stiff, stiff*ly;* bliss, bliss*ful;* hiss, hissing.

RULE 8. When *t,* or *s,* precedes *e* final, in such words as admit *ion, e* is dropped, and *ion* added; as,

legate	promote	dilate	diffuse
lega*tion*	promo*tion*	dila*tion*	diffu*sion*

NOTE. Many words in *ate,* drop *te,* and take either *ble,* or *cy;* as,

estimate	agitate	accurate	delicate
estima*ble*	agita*ble*	accura*cy*	delica*cy*

RULE 9. Most words ending in *fy* change *y* into *i,* and take *cation;* as,

deify, deifi*cation* fortify, fortifi*cation*

Exceptions. A few words ending in *fy* drop *y,* and take *action;* as,

stupefy, stupefa*ction* tumefy, tumefa*ction*

RULE 10. Many words ending in *ize,* drop *e,* and take *ation;* as,

legalize	civilize	generalize
legaliz*ation*	civiliz*ation*	generaliz*ation*

Some few words also *not* ending in *ize* take *ation;* as,

sense	form	inflame
sens*ation*	form*ation*	inflamm*ation*

TABLE I.

Now let the teacher commence by proposing his questions to the class *distinctly*, and by explaining their answers, till each scholar fully comprehends the design and application.

Let this direction be invariably followed, at the commencement of every *new table*.

One word is given at the head of every new table as an example of what follows.

All the primitive words in the first table are nouns, or defined as such, and *less* converts them into adjectives.

QUESTION. What is a noun?

ANSWER. The name of any thing; as, man, book, virtue.

Q. What is an adjective?

A. A word joined to a noun, to express its quality, or assist in designating the thing meant; as, a *sweet* apple, a *sour* apple, a *pleasant* apple; *sweet, sour* and *pleasant*, express the *quality* of *apple*.

Q. What is a suffix?

A. A letter or letters, syllable or syllables, appended to the end of a word, to add force, vary or modify its signification; as, *fruit*, then, fruit*less*.

Q. What does *less* mean, at the end of a word?

A. It means *without, destitute of*, or *wanting*.

Q. What then does fruit*less* mean?

A. *Without* fruit, or *destitute* of fruit.

NOTE. The accented syllable is not marked in the Third Part, on account of the change of place produced by the prefixes and suffixes. The characters denoting the sounds of the letters are not used in this Part.

CASH, money.
CASH*LESS*, without money, or without cash.

bound-less	law-less	track-less
limit	rule of action	mark of the foot
cause-less	life-less	thorn-less
reason	existence	a sharp point

child - less an infant	noise - less any sound	bot tom - less lowest part
doubt - less uncertainty	path - less a road	com fort - less ease
dream - less thoughts in sleep	point - less the end	fa ther - less male parent
end - less termination	rest - less ease	moth er - less female parent
grief - less sorrow	sense - less understanding	mo tion - less a moving
hut - less hovel	sleep - less rest	rea son - less sense
match - less an equal	sun - less orb of day	shel ter - less a cover

TABLE II.

Q. What does *ful* mean at the end of a word as fruit*ful*?

A. It means *full of, full, abundance,* or *having much.*

Q. What then is the meaning of fruit*ful*?

A. It means *full of* fruit, *abundance of* fruit, or *much* fruit.

Q. What change do *ful* and *less* give to the import of words?

A. *Ful,* expresses abundance of what the primitive implies; and *less,* a want of, or destitution.

In this table, the primitives are defined as *nouns,* and *ful* converts them into adjectives.

PLAY, sport or merriment.
PLAY*FUL*, full of sport, or full of play.

bliss - ful happiness	spite - ful malice, hate	dis tress - ful pain

fraud - ful deceit	de vice - ful contrivance	re gard - ful respect
peace - ful composure	dis gust - ful dislike	dis trust - ful suspicion

TABLE III.

Spell and define the primitive word first; next spell it with *ful* and *less*, alternately, and give the meaning each time. Observe the change of import made by *ful* and *less*.

PAIN, distress of some kind.
PAIN*FUL*, full of pain or distress.
PAIN*LESS*, without pain or distress.

art - ful - less skill	mirth - ful - less merriment	hope - ful - less expectation
care - ful - less anxiety	need - ful - less want, poverty	change - ful - less alteration
fear - ful - less dread	prayer - ful - less a petition	joy - ful - less gladness
fault - ful - less a defect	shame - ful - less reproach	mer cy - ful - less* clemency
guile - ful - less deceit, cunning	thought - ful - less idea, reflection	pit y - ful - less compassion

* Rule 8, page 117.

TABLE IV.

Q. What does *ish* mean, when joined to an entire word?

A. With nouns it means *like* or *somewhat like*; with adjectives it means *somewhat*. The words in the first column are nouns, the second and third, adjectives, and *ish* changes them all to adjectives.

Define the nouns like *brute*, and the adjectives like *small*.

BRUTE, an irrational animal.
BRUT*ISH*, like a brute, or somewhat like a brute.
SMALL little.
SMALL*ISH* somewhat small.

Nouns.	Adjectives.	Adjectives.
beau - ish	old - ish	dusk ish
a gay fellow	aged	partly dark
boor - ish	blue - ish	faint - ish
a clown, rustic	a particular color	languid
boy - ish *	black - ish	gray - ish
a male youth	want of color	mixed color
dwarf - ish	brown - ish	wan - ish
a very small man	a color	pale look
knave - ish †	moist - ish	wet - tish
a dishonest man	damp	moist, rainy
mule - ish	soft - ish	cool - ish
a kind of horse	not hard	temperate heat
slut - tish ‡	cold - ish	sour - ish
a dirty woman	want of heat	like vinegar
sot - tish	coy - ish	sick - ish
a drunkard	modest, reserved	diseased

* Exception 2, page 117-8. † Rule 1, page 117. ‡ Rule 6, page 118.

TABLE V.

Q. What do *er*, *or*, *ist*, *ster*, *ee*, *ess*, mean?

A. The *person who*, or *thing which*.

There are some exceptions, especially in adjectives of the comparative degree.

The primitives in this table are nouns or verbs, but the above suffixes convert them all into the *person* or *thing*.

brew - er	hew - er	read - er
to make beer	to cut away	to call words

build - er	hunt - er	rob - ber
to erect a house	to search for	to plunder
drum - mer	lead - er	speak - er
to beat a drum	to conduct	to utter words
deal - er	lade - er	scoff - er
to buy and sell	to load	to ridicule
gaze - er *	make - er	vend - er
to look intently	to form	to sell

* Rule 1, page 117.

TABLE VI.

Q. What does *en*, as a suffix, mean?

A. With nouns, it means *made of;* with adjectives, it commonly means *to make.*

The words in the first column are nouns, and *en* converts them into adjectives. The second and third are adjectives, and *en* converts them into verbs.

Q. What is a verb?

A. A word which represents *being, doing,* or *suffering,* as, *I exist, I love, I am loved.*

Noun. WAX, a sticky substance.
WAX*EN*, made of wax.

Adj. HARD, solid, firm.
HARD*EN*, to make hard, or to make harder.

N.	Adj.	Adj.
beech - en	bright - en	like - en
kind of wood	shining	similar
birch - en	broad - en	loose - en
kind of wood	wide	slack, not tight
earth - en	deaf - en	mad - den
soil, the globe	hard of hearing	angry
flax - en	fat - ten	short - en
a fibrous plant	fleshy	of little extent

N.	Adj.	Adj.
gold - en	glad - den	sharp - en
a yellow metal	cheerful, joyful	keen, acute
hemp - en	black - en	weak - en
a plant	dark	feeble
lead - en	bold - en	wide - en
a soft metal	having courage	broad
oak - en	flat - ten	deep - en
a kind of wood	level	extending down

TABLE VII.

Q. What does *ly* mean?

A. With nouns forming adjectives, it commonly means *like;* but with adjectives forming adverbs, it means, *in a manner.*

Q. What is an adverb?

A. An adverb is a word joined to a verb, adjective or another adverb, to express some quality or circumstance; as the bird sings *sweetly*. *Sweetly* is an adverb, expressing the *quality* of the music.

The words in the first column are nouns, and *ly* converts them into adjectives. The second and third are adjectives, and *ly* converts them into adverbs.

Noun.	MAN, a human being.
Adjective.	MAN*LY*, like a man.
Adjective.	SWIFT, quick, rapid.
Adverb.	SWIFT*LY*, in a swift manner.

N.	Adj.	Adj.
friend - ly	blind - ly	meek - ly
an intimate	wanting sight	mild, gentle
ghost - ly	brave - ly	neat - ly
spirit, soul	courageous	clean, nice
king - ly	cross - ly	proud - ly
chief ruler	fretful	haughty

prince - ly a ruler	grave - ly sober, serious	tame - ly gentle
saint - ly a holy person	kind - ly benevolent	wise - ly prudent
cow ard - ly one wanting courage		so ber - ly serious, temperate
neigh bor - ly one living near		pru dent - ly discreet, cautious

TABLE VIII.

Ed is a verbal or participial termination, generally expressing its own appropriate meaning. Sometimes in varying the phraseology, *did*, or *was*, or *were*, will render the import rather more explicit. When *did* is used, repeat the primitive verb in its present tense. When *was* is used, repeat the verb with *ed* added.

The words in this table, before *ed* is added, may be nouns or verbs; after *ed* is added, they are verbs or participles. They are defined as being verbs.

FOLD, to double, or wrap together.
FOLD*ED*, did fold, was or were folded.

arch - ed to curve	fade - ed † to lose color	loan - ed to lend
blast - ed to wither	fret - ted to vex	mar - red to injure
bloat - ed to swell	filch - ed to steal	mend - ed to repair
check - ed to curb	grant - ed to allow	mock - ed to ridicule
dip - ped * to immerse	heal - ed to cure	part - ed to separate
deck - ed to ornament	jerk - ed to twitch	skulk - ed to hide

* Rule 6, page 118. † Rule 1, page 117.

TABLE IX.

Q. What does *ness* mean?

A. It most generally implies a quality or state.

Ness always converts its primitive into a noun.

The words in this table are adjectives, and *ness* being added, they all become nouns.

BASE, mean, vile, worthless.
BASE*NESS*, the state or quality of being mean or vile.
LAME, or cpled.
LAME*NESS*, the state of being lame.

apt - ness fit, ready	bald - ness wanting hair	dry - ness not wet
brisk - ness lively	rich - ness wealthy, fertile	hoarse - ness rough voice
clean - ness free from dirt	fer vid - ness hot, zealous	lean - ness wanting flesh
fair - ness clear, beautiful	fick le - ness changeable	mute - ness silent
fit - ness suitable	hor rid - ness dreadful	near - ness close by
fleet - ness swift, quick	mel low - ness soft, ripe	gloom y - ness * melancholy
pure - ness clear, genuine	rap id - ness swift, quick	pen sive - ness * sorrowful
red - ness color of blood	sal low - ness yellow	qui et - ness rest, peace

* Rule 3, page 117.

TABLE X.

Q. What do *able, ible,* and *ble* mean when appended to a word, as in pay*able*?

A. *That may be, capable of being, fit* or *worthy to be,* or *capacity.*

The primitives in this table are defined as verbs; but *able* and *ible* convert them into adjectives. *Ed* or *en* is commonly the termination of the last defining word; as, movable, that which may be moved.

EAT, to take food, to eat.
EAT*ABLE*, that which may be eaten.

blame-able *	as cend-able	de bate-able
to censure	to mount up	to dispute
bend-able	a chieve-able	de spise-able
to crook	to perform	to contemn
claim-able	as sail-able	la ment-able
to demand	to attack	to mourn
drain-able	at tain-able	re fute-able
to make dry	to gain	to prove false
force-ible	con ceal-able	cen sure-able
to compel	to hide	to blame
fuse-ible	chas tise-able	cred it-able
to melt, or pour	to punish	to believe
tame-able	cor rode-ible	pun ish-able
to make gentle	to consume	to chastise

* See Rule 1, page 117.

TABLE XI.

Q. What do *ic* and *al*, or *ical*, mean as suffixes?

A. *Pertaining to, relating to, belonging to,* or *like.*

The primitives in this table are nouns, and *ic* or *al* converts them into adjectives.

The comma between *ic* and *al*, in this table, as seen opposite *angel*, shows the word, with its formations, to be spelled thus: angel, angel*ic*, angel*ical*. Let this be the example for all subsequent tables where the comma thus occurs.

ALGEBRA, a peculiar kind of arithmetic.
ALGEBRA*IC*, like or relating to Algebra.
ALGEBRA*ICAL*, like or relating to Algebra.

an gel-ic, al
a celestial spirit
he ro-ic, al
a brave man
dra ma-tic, al
a tragedy, or comedy
meth od-ic, al
regular order
mag net-ic, al
the loadstone
proph et-ic, al
one who fortells
syn od-ic, al
assembly of ministers
par ent-al
a father or mother
po et-ic, al
a writer of poetry
al pha bet-ic, al
letters of a language
hyp o crite-ic, al
a dissembler
met a phor-ic, al
a short similitude

TABLE XII.

Q. What do *ion* and *ment* mean?

A. Commonly *the act of*, or *state of being*. Sometimes, *the result of an act*, or *that which*; as, create, *to form*, then creation, *the act of* forming, or *that which* is formed. So, nourish, then nourish*ment*, *that which* nourishes.

In this table the primitives are verbs, and *ion* and *ment* convert them into nouns; as,

DISPERSE, to scatter, to dissipate.
DISPERS*ION*, the *act* of scattering, or *state* of being scattered.

as sert-ion
to affirm
a base-ment
to humble
con vict-ion
to prove guilty
in struct-ion
to teach
pre vent-ion
to hinder
pro tect-ion
to defend
al lure-ment
to entice
ad vance-ment
to go forward
con geal-ment
to freeze

di rect - ion to guide	re strict - ion to limit	ex cite - ment to rouse
ex cept - ion to leave out	re vise - ion* to review	in fringe - ment to violate

* Rule 8, page 119.

TABLE XIII.

Q. What does *ize* mean?

A. *To make*, or *to become, to do*, or *to assimilate.*

The primitives are nouns or adjectives, and *ize* converts them into verbs Those words ending in *ize*, as a component part, are verbs, and *ation* converts them into nouns.

LEGAL, lawful.
LEGAL*IZE*, *to make* lawful.

bru tal - ize like a brute	mod ern - ize of recent date
re al - ize true, certain	neu tral - ize not on either side
e qual - ize like another	pa gan - ize a heathen
fer tile - ize* fruitful	civ il - ize well bred
gen er al - ize - ation † common, usual	sol em nize - ation to make solemn
pul ver ize - ation to make fine	har mo nize - er to agree

* Rule 1, page 117. † Rule 10, page 119.

TABLE XIV.

Q. What does *fy* mean?

A. *To make, or to become.*

Q. What is the import of *ing*?

A. It is a participial termination, implying progressive

action, and expresses its own meaning. It implies much the same as *continuing to*, with reference to the *time* when.

The primitives are verbs; *ing* converts them into present participles, and *cation*, into nouns Before *ing*, *y* remains unchanged; but before *cation*, it is changed to *i*.

CLARIFY, to make clear, or purify.
CLARIFY*ING*, making, or continuing to make pure.
CLARIFI*CATION*, the act of making pure.

am pli fy - ing - cation *
to enlarge
clas si fy - ing - cation
to form classes
de i fy - ing - cation
to worship as a god
dul ci fy - ing - cation
to make sweet
fals i fy - ing - cation
to make false
spec i fy - ing - cation
to particularize
test i fy - ing - cation
to witness
sim pli fy - ing - cation
to make plain
vers i fy - ing - cation
to make verses
ver i fy - ing - cation
to prove true
glo ri fy - ing - cation
to praise
mol li fy - ing - cation
to soften
rat i fy - ing - cation
to confirm
rec ti fy - ing - cation
to make right
rar e fy - ing - action †
to make thin
stu pe fy - ing - action
to make stupid

* Rule 9, page 119. † Exception under Rule 9, page 119.

TABLE XV.

Q. What do *ance, ence, ancy, ency*, mean?

A. *The act of*, or *state; the being*, or *that which.*

Q. What do *ant* and *ent* mean?

A. Sometimes the *person who*, or *thing which;* and sometimes they are defined by the judicious use of *ing*, somewhat like a participle.

The primitive words are verbs, and *ance, ence, ancy, ency*, convert them into nouns; *ant* and *ent* convert them into nouns or adjectives.

ANNOY, to trouble. (See Exception 2, page 117-8.)
ANNOY*ANCE*, the act of annoying, the state of being annoyed, or, that which annoys.

DEFEND, to protect.
DEFEND*ANT*, the person who defends.

ADHERE, to stick to, or adhere to.
ADHER*ENT*, adhering, or sticking to, or the person who adheres to, or the thing which sticks, or adheres to.

al low - ance to grant	e merge - ency to come out	dis pute - ant to argue
con nive - ance * to forbear to see	ab sorb - ent to suck up	expect - ant * to look for
con trive - ance to plan out	con cur - ent to agree	pre cede - ent to go before

* Rule 1, page 117.

TABLE XVI.

Q. What does *ive* at the end of a word mean?

A. *Having a tendency to; the power* or *nature of.*

Q. What does *ory* mean?

A. *The power of, the nature of, belonging to, containing*, or *the place where.*

The primitives in this table are verbs or nouns and *ive* converts them into adjectives, and *ory* into nouns or adjectives.

RESTORE, to heal, or cure, as a disease.
RESTOR*ATIVE*, having a tendency or power to cure.

MANDATE, a command.
MANDAT*ORY*, containing a command, or of the nature of a command.

DEPOSIT, to lay down.
DEPOSIT*ORY*, the place where, &c.

a muse - ive *	dif fuse - ive	of fense - ive
to entertain	to spread	displeasure
cre ate - ive	ex panse - ive	pre vent - ive
to make	wide extent	to hinder
com mend - atory	plaud it - ory	ob serve - atory
to praise	loud praise	to watch
dis pense - atory	ex cul pate - ory	pro hib it - ory
to deal out	to free from blame	to forbid

* Rule 1, page 117.

TABLE XVII.

Q. What do *ity* and *cy* mean?

A. The *state* or *condition*, the *quality* or *capacity*.

The primitives are adjectives, and *ity* and *cy* convert them into nouns.

SOLID, firm, compact.
SOLID*ITY*, the quality or state of being firm.
OBDURATE, hard of heart or willful.
OBDURA*CY*, the state of being hard of heart or willful.

con cave - ity *	hos tile - ity	crim i nal - ity
hollow	opposed to	faulty
con vex - ity	serv ile - ity	ad e quate - cy †
rounding	slavish	equal to
duc tile - ity	se cure - ity	del i cate - cy
easily drawn out	safe	nice, fine
fu tile - ity	plac id - ity	in tri cate - cy
trifling	gentle, mild	entangled

*Rule 1, page 117. † Note under Rule 8, page 119.

TABLE XVIII.

Q. What does *ous* mean?

A. *Partaking of*, *consisting of*, *full of*, or *like*.

Observe the comma, as heretofore directed, page 128.

The primitives are nouns, and *ous* converts them into adjectives; *ly* joined with *ous* converts the adjective into an adverb.

DANGER, peril, exposure to injury.
DANGER*OUS*, partaking of danger, or full of danger.
DANGER*OUSLY*, in a dangerous manner.

fu ry - ous, ly * madness, rage
haz ard - ous, ly chance, danger
hu mor - ous, ly merriment
mur der - ous, ly the killing of a man
ran cor - ous, ly malice
ru in - ous, ly destruction
co pi ous'- ly plentiful
o di ous'- ly hateful
tim or ous'- ly fearful
slan der - ous, ly reproach
ven om - ous, ly poison
mar vel - ous, ly wonder

*Rule 8, page 117.

TABLE XIX.

Q. What do *ability, ibility, ableness, ibleness,* mean?

A. The *property* or *quality* that may be, the *state, capacity,* or *susceptibility* of being; sometimes *fit* or *worthy* of being.

The primitives are verbs or nouns, and these suffixes uniformly change them to nouns.

COMPRESS, to press together.
COMPRESS*IBILITY*, the quality of being capable of compression.

ACCOUNT, to explain, or to hold in esteem.
ACCOUNT*ABILITY*, the state of being accountable.

COMMEND, to represent as worthy of notice.
COMMEND*ABLENESS*, the state of being commendable, or worthy of being commended.

change - ability*
to alter
cor rupt - ibility
to infect
ac cept - ability
to take
con tract - ibility
to draw together
re sist - ibility
to oppose
re move - ability
to change place
ac cess - ibility
approach
dif fuse - ibleness
to spread
con tempt - ibleness
act of despising
con ceiv - ableness
to think
a dore - ableness
to reverence
de sire - ableness
to wish for
ad mire - ability
to wonder
com mute - ability
to exchange

* Exception 1, page 117.

TABLE XX.

Q. What is a prefix?

A. A letter, syllable, or syllables added to the beginning of a word, to vary or modify its signification; as, *able*, having power, *un*able, *not* having power. So also, *kind*, then *un*kind.

Q. What does *un* mean?

A. When prefixed to adjectives, participles or adverbs, it signifies the same as *not*; but when prefixed to verbs, it implies *undoing* what has been done; as, *tie*, to fasten, then *un*tie, to undo what was done. *Un* is not commonly prefixed to a primitive, till some suffix is added.

The primitive words are verbs, and when *ed* is added, they are verbs, participles, or adjectives.

AID, to help.
AID*ED*, was helped, or did help.
*UN*AID*ED*, was not aided.

FOLD, to double.
FOLD*ED*, was doubled, or did double.
*UN*FOLD, to undo the folding.
*UN*FOLD*ED*, opened.

Now spell, form and define the first eight words like *aid*, and the rest like *fold*.

un. ask - ed to petition	un. soil - ed to dirty	un. lock - ed to make fast
un. bleach - ed to whiten	un. till - ed to cultivate	un. mask - ed to cover
un. blend - ed to mingle	un. taint - ed to corrupt	un. twist - ed to wind
un. mix - ed to unite parts	un. vex - ed to plague	un. veil - ed to cover

TABLE XXI.

Q. What does *mis* mean?

A. It means *wrong*, *erroneous*, or *ill use*.

Form every word in this table, in the same manner as *rule*.

The primitives are defined as verbs; with *ed* added, they are verbs or participles.

RULE, to govern or control.
RUL*ED*, did govern, or was governed.
*MIS*RULE, to govern wrong.
*MIS*RUL*ED*, did govern wrong.
*UN*RUL*ED*, was not governed.

un mis. call - ed to name	un mis. as sign - ed to appropriate
un mis. count - ed to number	un mis. ad vise - ed to consult
un mis. date - ed* to note time	un mis. af firm - ed to declare positively

* Rule 1, page 117

un mis. guide ed
to direct
un mis. mark - ed
to stamp
un mis. name - ed
to mention
un mis. place - ed
to put in place
un mis. quote - ed
to cite, or note
un mis. state - ed
to tell, or represent
un mis. judge - ed
to pass sentence
un mis. con duct - ed
to lead, or direct
un mis. con strue - ed
to interpret
un mis. di rect - ed
to guide, or regulate
un mis. em ploy - ed
to keep at work
un mis. im prove - ed
to make better
un mis. in form - ed
to instruct
un mis. re cite - ed
to repeat

TABLE XXII.

Q. What does *pre* mean?

A. It means *before*, or *beforehand*, (in time or rank.)

The primitives are verbs; *pre* does not change them, but *ion* converts them into nouns.

DETERMINE, to decide.
DETERMIN*ATION*, the act of deciding, or state of being decided.
*PRE*DETERMINE, to determine beforehand.
*PRE*DETERMIN*ATION*, the act of determining beforehand, or state of being determined.

pre. e lect - ion
to choose out
pre. ex pect - ation
to look for
pre. in struct - ion
to teach
pre. sup pose - ition
to imagine
pre. in ti mate - ion*
to hint at
pre. med i tate - ion
to think on
pre. ex am ine - ation
to search into
pre. con sid er - ation
to reflect, or think

* Rule 8, page 119.

TABLE XXIII.

Q. What does *re* mean?

A. It means *back, return, again,* or *repetition.*

The primitives are verbs and *ion* and *ment* convert them into nouns.

Carry out all the words like *commit* and *inspect.*

COMMIT, to give in trust.
COMMIT*MENT*, the act of committing.
*RE*COMMIT, to commit again.
*RE*COMMIT*MENT*, the act of committing again.

INSPECT, to look into with care.
INSPECT*ION*, the act of looking into.
*RE*INSPECT, to look into again.
*RE*INSPECT*ION*, the act of looking into again.

re. ap point - ment
to fix, to settle
re. at tach - ment
to take, to append
re. en joy - ment
to have, or delight in
re. en list - ment
to enroll
re. en act - ment
to decree
re. in stall - ment
to place in office
re. im pris on - ment
to confine
re. es tab lish - ment
to settle firmly
re. du pli cate - ion *
to double
re. con se crate - ion
to make sacred
re. sus ci tate - ion
to rouse, to excite
re. it er ate - ion
to repeat

* Rule 8, page 119.

TABLE XXIV.

Q. What does *e, ex,* and *ef,* mean?

A. *Out, out of, from,* or *beyond.*

Most of these words are verbs, and all are converted into nouns by the addition of *ion.*

*E*DUCE, to draw out.
*E*DUCTION, the act of drawing out.

*EX*ONERATE, to free from load, or unload.
*EX*ONERAT*ION*, the act of freeing from load.

e ject - ion to cast out	e nerv ate - ion to weaken	ex tract - ion to draw from
e rase - ion * to rub out	ef fuse - ion to pour out	ex tinct - ion put out, dead
e gress - ion a going out	ex empt - ion to free from	ex tir pate - ion to root out
e lic it - ation to draw out	ex haust - ion to drain out	ex tri cate - ion to free from

* Rule 1, page 117.

TABLE XXV.

Q. What do *im*, *in*, *il*, and *ir*, mean?

A. With adjectives and adverbs they mean *not*; but before verbs, and nouns derived from verbs, they add intensity of meaning, and are nearly equivalent to *into*, *to*, *in*, or *on*. In this table they mean *not*.

Q. What does *bly* mean?

A. In a *manner* that may be.

Ously means, in a manner.

The primitives are adjectives, and *ity* converts them into nouns. Those in *bly* and *ously* are adverbs.

PROPER, fit, or suitable.
*IM*PROPER, not fit, or not proper.

SECURE, safe.
SECUR*ITY*, state of safety.
*IN*SECURE, not safe.
*IN*SECUR*ITY*, in a state not safe.

LITERATE, learned.
*IL*LITERATE, not learned, unlearned.

RESOLUTE, firm, bold.
*IR*RESOLUTE, not firm, not bold.
SENSIBLY, in a manner that may be perceived.
*IN*SENSIBLY, in a manner that may not be perceived.

im. mor tal - ity
subject to death
im. pure - ity *
clear, unmingled
in. act ive - ity
nimble, quick
il. lib er al - ity
generous
ir. ra tion al - ity
pertaining to reason
in. cau tious - ly
careful to avoid evils
in. de co rous - ly
decent, suitable
in. cred u lous - ly
apt to believe

* Rule 1, page 117.

TABLE XXVI.

Q. What do *di*, *dif*, and *dis*, mean?

A. *Separation*, *disunion*, *two* or *out*; sometimes *not*, or *denial of*.

The primitives are verbs; with *ed* they are verbs or participles.

Carry out each word just like *join*.

JOIN, to unite.
JOIN*ED*, was united, or did unite.
*DIS*JOIN, to separate or sever.
*DIS*JOIN*ED*, was separated, or severed.
*REJ*OIN, to join again, or unite again.
*REJ*OIN*ED*, was joined again, or united again.

re dis. close-ed *
to shut
re dis. mount - ed
to ascend
re dis. place-ed
to put in place
re dis. a dorn - ed
to decorate
re dis. ap pear - ed
to be in sight
re dis. embark - ed
to go on ship-board
re dis. en throne-ed
to place on a throne
re dis. or gan ize - ed
to form properly

* Rule 1, page 117.

re dis. in ter - red* to bury
re dis. in fect - ed to taint
re dis. en cum ber - ed to clog, to impede
re dis. in her it - ed to receive by inheritance

In the following words *dis* means *not*.

dis. a gree - ed - ment to be in concord
dis. be lieve - ed - er to credit
dis. o bey - ed† to submit to
dis. like - ed to be pleased with
dis. use - ed to employ
dis. hon est - y free from fraud

*Rule 6, page 118. †Exception 2, page 117.

TABLE XXVII.

Q. What do *co, com, con, col,* and *cor,* mean?

A. Much the same as *with, joined with, in connection with,* or *together.*

Q. What does *ship,* when a suffix, mean?

A. The *state,* or *office.*

The following words are nouns or verbs, changed according to their terminations as heretofore.

REGENT, a governor or ruler.
*CO*REGENT, a governor with.

PRESS, to squeeze.
*COM*PRESS, to squeeze or press together.

LAPSE, to slide
*COL*LAPSE, to slide together

FLUX, a flowing.
*CON*FLUX, a flowing together

DENSE, compact, close.
*CON*DENSE, to force more closely together.

co. heir - ship one who inherits
col. li gate - ion to bind

co. el der - ship
a church ruler
co. part ner - ship
a sharer
com. mi grate - ion*
to remove
col. lo cate - ion
to place
co hab it - ation
to live together
com mune - ion
to talk together
col lect - ion
to gather
cor rob o rate - ion
to confirm

*Rule 8, page 119.

TABLE XXVIII.

Q. What do *ad*, *ac*, *af*, *al*, *an*, *ap*, *as*, and *at*, mean?

A. They signify nearly the same as *to*, implying some addition in accordance with the use of the primitive word.

JOIN, to unite.
*AD*JOIN, to unite to.

ad. judge - ed
to pass sentence
ac. cred it - ed
to believe
af. fix - ed
to fasten
at. test - ed
to prove
ap. per tain - ed
to belong
ad vert - ence
to turn to
ac. cede - ed
to yield
af flict - ion
to put to pain
as sent - ed
to agree to
al lude - ed
to refer to
an nex - tion
to unite to
as cribe - ed
to attribute to

TABLE XXIX.

In and *un*, in this table signify *not*, but must not be prefixed till some suffix is added. They are sometimes used interchangeably; as, *un*controllable, or *in*controllable, both meaning the same thing. *In* is, however, the most common, and generally the most elegant. *Un*, with the termination

ed, is frequently more elegant than *in*, with the same word; as, *un*separated, but *in*separable.

Un must be used when *ed* is added, but *in* must not. You may say *unconsoled*, but not *inconsoled*.

The primitives are verbs; *able* converts them into adjectives, and *ably* into adverbs. Carry out each word like the example.

CURE, to heal, as a disease.
CUR*ABLE*, that may be healed.
UN CUR*ABLE*, } that may not be healed.
IN CUR*ABLE*, }
IN CUR*ABLY*, } in a manner that may not be healed.
UN CUR*ABLY*, }
UN CURED, was not cured.

in un. con sole - able - ably - ed*
to comfort
in un. con sume - able - ably - ed
to waste away
in un. con ceive - able - ably - ed
to think
in un. con test - able - ably - ed
to strive
in un. com pare - able - ably - ed
to liken
in un. dis cern - ible - ibly - ed
to see, to judge
in un. dis pute - able - ably - ed
to contend for
in un. cor rupt - ible - ibly - ed
to vitiate
in un. con quer - able - ably - ed
to subdue

* See Rule 1, page 117.

TABLE XXX.

Q. What does *di* mean?

A. *Separation, disunion, asunder.*

Q. What does *bi* mean?

A. *Two*

The primitives of the first column are verbs; of the second column, adjectives.

LACERATE, to tear or rend.
*DI*LACERATE, to tear or rend asunder.

FORM, shape, figure.
*BI*FORM, two forms, or double form.

di vest-ed to strip of	bi. lat er al belonging to the side
di gress-ion to go aside	bi. cor po ral relating to the body
di late-ion to enlarge	bi. an gu lous having corners, or angles
di lute-ed to make thin	bi ma nous having two hands
di vide-ed to separate	bi corn ous having two horns
di lap i date-ion to fall apart, go to ruin	bi-en ni al once in two years

TABLE XXXI.

Q. What does *inter* mean?

A. *Between.*

Q. Who do *trans* and *ultra* mean?

A. *Across, over, beyond,* or *change of place.*

JACENT, lying at length.
*INTER*JACENT, lying between.

ATLANTIC, the Atlantic ocean.
*TRANS*ATLANTIC, across the Atlantic.
MARINE, pertaining to the sea.
*ULTRA*MARINE, beyond the sea.

inter weave
to unite threads
inter. mar ry
to unite in marriage
inter. med dle
to have to do with
trans. plant - ed
to fix in the ground
trans. al pine
pertaining to the Alps
trans. lu cent
shining

in ter fere - ence *
to interpose
in ter vene - tion
to come between
in ter rupt - ion
to break in between
in ter sperse - ed
to scatter between
trans gress - ion
to violate, or cross a law
trans cend - ent
to go beyond

* Rule 1, page 117.

TABLE XXXII.

Q. What do *super*, *supra*, and *sur*, mean?

A. *Above*, *beyond*, *upon*, or *over and above*.

When a prefix or suffix is added, drop the defining word *pertaining*, *belonging*, &c., as shown in the following example.

HUMAN, belonging to mankind.
*SUPER*HUMAN, above what is human.

MUNDANE, belonging to the world.
*SUPRA*MUNDANE, above the world.

CHARGE, to load, as a gun.
*SUR*CHARGE, to over load.

super. add - ition
to join, or increase
super. a bound - ed
to be in great plenty

su per vise - ion
to overlook
sur. mount - ed
to ascend

super. nat u ral - ly
according to nature
super. an gel ic
belonging to angels
sur pass - ed
to go beyond
sur vive - ed
to outlive

TABLE XXXIII.

Q. What do *sub*, *suc*, *suf*, *sup*, and *subter*, mean?

A. *Under*, *below*, *subordinate*, or *after*.

Remember, when *sub* is prefixed, omit *pertaining to*, in the definition, like *sub*aquatic.

AQUATIC, pertaining to the water.
*SUB*AQUATIC, under the water.

sub. as tral
relating to the stars
sub. cen tral
relating to the center
sub. lin gual
pertaining to the tongue
sub. ma rine
pertaining to the sea
sub. tu tor
one who instructs
sub. merge
to plunge
sub. cu ta ne ous
relating to the skin
sub. ter ra ne ous
pertaining to the earth
subter. flu ent
a flowing
suf. fix
to fasten, or place
sub tend - ed
to extend under
suc ceed - ed
to follow after
sup plant - ed
to undermine
sup port - er
to sustain, or hold up
suf er - ance
to undergo
sub ju gate - ion
to subdue, or bring under

TABLE XXXIV.

Q. What do *ob*, *oc*, *of*, and *op*, mean?

A. *Before*, or *in front*, *against* or *towards*, *in* or *on*, *in the way*, or *out*.

Q. What does *retro* mean? — A. *Backward.*

Q. What does *bene* mean? — A. *Good* or *well.*

Q. What do *male*, and *mal*, mean? — A. *Bad* or *evil.*

LIGATION, the act of binding.
*OB*LIGATION, something binding *on* a person.
*OC*CUR, to *meet*, happen, or come *into* mind.
*OF*FER, to present, or lay *before.*
*OP*POSE, to place, or take a stand *against.*

ACTION, *state* of acting, or moving.
*RETRO*ACTION, acting *backward.*

*BENE*VOLENT, wishing *well.*
*MALE*VOLENT, wishing *evil.*

Remember *un* must not be used, except with *ed*, or *ive*, added.

un. ob struct - ion - ed to hinder	un. ob ject - ion - ed to urge against
un. ob scure - ation - ed* to darken	un. ob trude - ed to thrust in
un. ob serve - ation - ed to overlook	un. ob vert - ed to turn toward
un. of fense - ive displeasure	bene. male. fac tor a doer of something
un. ob lit er ate - ed to blot out	bene. male. dic tion manner of speaking
re tro spect - ion a looking backward	mal. prac tice customary actions
re tro grade - ation a moving backward	mal. treat ment management

* Remark under Rule 10th, page 119.

TABLE XXXV.

Q. What does *de* mean?

A. *From, down, separating from, or privation.*

Q. What does *circum* mean? — A. *Around.*

Q. What does *ante* and *post* mean?

A. *Ante* means *before*, and *post*, *after*.

OXYDATE, to combine oxygen with some base.
OXYDAT*ION*, the *act* of, &c., or *state*

*DE*OXYDATE, *to deprive* of oxygen.
*DE*OX'.DAT*ION*, the *act* of depriving, &c.

NA VIGATE, to sail.
*CIRCUM*NAVIGAT*ION*, the *act* of sailing *around*.

*ANTE*MERIDIAN, *before* noon.
*POST*MERIDIAN, *after* noon.

de. press - ion
to squeeze

de. range - ed
to place in order

de. pop u late - ed
to increase people

cir cum volve
to roll around

circum. po lar
pertaining to the poles

cir cum fer ence
a line passing round

circum. flu ent
a flowing

an te cur sor
one who runs before

ante. post. date
to note time

an te ced ent
going before in time

ante. post. po si tion
situation

post script
written after

TABLE XXXVI.

Q. What does *pro* mean?

A. *Fore, forth, forward*, or *out.*

Q. What does *per* mean?

A. *By, through*, or *thoroughly.*

Q. What does *preter* mean?

A. *Beyond, past,* or *more.*

*PRO*JECT, to cast *forward.*
*PRO*TRACT, to draw *out.*
LEGAL, lawful, according to law.
*PRETER*LEGAL, beyond the limits of law.
AMBULATE, to walk.
*PER*AMBULATE, to walk through.

pro ceed - ed
to move *forward*
pro gress - ion
to go *forward*
pro voke - ation
to call *forth* anger
pros pect - ive
a looking forward
pro pose - al
to lay before
pro trude - ed
to thrust forward
pro pel - led
to urge forward

per day
by day
per chance
by chance
per vade
to pass through
per an num
by the year
per fo rate
to bore through
preter. per fect
complete
preter. nat u ral
according to nature

TABLE XXXVII.

Q. What do *mono,* and *poly,* mean?

A. *Mono* means *one,* and *poly,* many.

Q. What do *omni, pan,* and *panto,* mean?

A. They mean *all.*

SYLLABLE, a combination of letters.
*MONO*SYLLABLE, *one* syllable.
*POLY*SYLLABLE, *many,* syllables.
POTENT, possessing power.
*OMNI*POTENT, possessing *all* power.
THEIST, a believer in one God.
*PAN*THEIST, a believer in *all* the gods.

mono. chord
a string for music
mono. chro mat ic
relating to color
poly. tech nic
pertaining to the arts
poly. nom in al
pertaining to the name
omni. sci ent
knowing
omni. per cip i ent
one able to perceive
pol y glot
many languages
pol y pode
many feet
pol y phon ic
many sounds
pol y ne sia
many islands
po lyg on ous
many angles
om nif ic
all creating
om ni fa ri ous
of all forms
mon o logue
spoken alone

TABLE XXXVIII.

Q. What do *uni*, *multi*, and *equi*, mean?

A. *Uni*, one; *multi*, many; *equi*, equal.

Q. What does *anti* or *ant* mean?

A. *Against*, or *opposition*.

Observe, when a comma divides a word, as in *multiflorous* to drop that part preceding the comma, before another prefix is joined.

FORM, shape.
*UNI*FORM, of *one* form, or of the same form.
*MULTI*FORM, of *many* forms.
*EQUI*FORM, of *equal* form, or the same form.

SPASMODIC, consisting of spasm, or cramp.
*ANTI*SPASMODIC, good *against* spasm, or cramp.

equi. multi. lat er al
pertaining to a side
equi. multi. lin e al
pertaining to a line
u ni corn
one horn
u ni son
one sound

equi. mult. an gu lar
pertaining to an angle
equi. mul ti, so nous
having many sounds
uni. mul ti, flo rous
having many flowers
uni. mul ti, lit er al
having many letters
multi. syl la ble
a combination of letters
equi. dis tant
remote
multi fa ri ous
having many forms

u niv o cal
one voice
e qui nox
equal day and night
e qui nu mer ant
equal numbers
anti. fe brile
pertaining to fever
anti. con ta gious
communicating by touch
anti. mo narch ic al
pertaining to a monarch
anti. rev o lu tion ist
a favorer of a revolution

Q. What do *hood, ship,* and *age,* as suffixes, mean?

A. Their most common import is *office, state, rank* or *condition.*

Q. What does *ism* mean?

A. The *doctrine, state peculiar to, or principles of.*

Q. What does *ics* mean?

A. The *science* of, *art* or *doctrine.*

Q. What do *demi, hemi,* and *semi* mean? Half.

demi. man	semi. annual	pupil - age
demi. wolf	hemi. sphere	vassal - age
semi. tone	boy - hood	partner - ship
semi. circle	man - hood	scholar - ship

Numeral Prefixes.

Uni means one. *Tetra,* four. *Sept, hepta,* seven.
Bi, two. *Penta, pent,* five. *Octa, octo, oct,* eight.
Tri, three. *Sex, hexa,* six. *Deca, dec,* ten.
Centu, centi, cent, one hundred.

APOTHEGMS.

ADHERE firmly to morality and virtue, and never treat serious things with levity.

Do good to all men as you have opportunity.

No man may expect to have friends unless he acts the part of a friend to others.

Vice and ignorance are the only things of which you need ever be ashamed. Avoid them and you may venture any where without fear or shame.

It is more prudent to overlook trivial offenses than to quarrel about them.

When you have lost your integrity, you have lost your character.

A liar is seldom believed even when he speaks the truth.

Always regard what is said to you, by those who are your superiors in age or learning, and endeavor to profit by their instructions.

The greatest wisdom of speech, is to know when, and where, and what to speak.

The great business of man is to do good.

Avoid speaking evil of persons; if you can say nothing in their favor, you had better be silent.

Good breeding consists in a respectful behavior to all.

Do to others as you would be done by.

Reading makes a full man; writing makes a correct man; conversation makes a ready man; and *thinking* makes a great man.

It is characteristic of a great mind, to inquire into the reason and cause of things.

Time once past never returns. Defer nothing for the morrow which should be done to-day.

The happiness of the body consists in health; that of the mind, in virtue and knowledge.

Virtue's the friend of life, the soul of health,
The poor man's comfort, and the rich man's wealth.

A sage and a poor shepherd looked for truth. The former sought her among the stars, the latter found her at his feet.

Life to youth, is a fairy tale just opened; to old age, a tale read through, ending in death. Be wise in time, that you may be happy in eternity.

Happiness, like a snail, is never found from home, nor without a home.

The rose is sweetest when it first opens; the spikenard root, when the herb dies. Beauty belongs to youth, and dies with it, but the odor of piety survives death, and perfumes the tomb.

Never be cast down by trifles. If a spider breaks his thread twenty times a day, he patiently mends it each time. Make up your mind to do a good thing, it will be done. Fear not troubles, keep up your spirits, the darkness will pass away. If the sun is going down, look at the stars; if they are hid by clouds, still look up to heaven, rely upon the promises of God, and be cheerful. Never yield to misfortune. Mind what you run after; avoid bubbles that will burst, and fire-works that end in smoke; get that which is worth keeping, and can be kept.

Fight against a hasty temper; a spark may set a house on fire; a fit of passion may cause you to mourn long and bitterly. Govern your passions, or they will govern you. Conquer your enemies by kindness, preserve your friends by prudence, deserve the esteem of all by goodness.

The road ambition travels, is too narrow for friendship, too crooked for love, too rugged for honesty, too dark for science, and too hilly for happiness.

Evil thoughts are dangerous enemies, and should be repulsed at the threshold of our minds. Fill the head and heart with good thoughts, that there be no room for bad ones.

Prosperity gains a thousand intimates, adversity often shows us that not one of them is a real friend. Sunshine friends are the green flies of society.

WORDS PRONOUNCED ALIKE, BUT DIFFERENT IN ORTHOGRAPHY.

āl, to trouble.
ale, malt liquor.
air, the atmosphere.
*h*eir, one who inherits.
all, the whole.
awl, an instrument.
al′ tar, a place for offerings.
al ter, to change.
ant, a little insect.
aunt, a sister to a parent.
ark, a vessel.
are, a part of a circle.
as cent′, steepness.
as sent, agreement.
au′ ger, a tool.
au gur, one who foretells.
bail, surety.
bale, a pack of goods.
ball, a sphere.
bawl, to cry aloud.
base, low, vile.
bass or base, in music.
beer, a liquor.
bier, to carry dead bodies.
bin, a box.
been, participle of *be*.
ber′ ry, a little fruit.
bu ry, to inter.
beat, to strike.
beet, a root.
blew, did blow.
blue, a color.
boar, a male swine.
bore, to make a hole.
bow, to bend the body.
bough, a branch.
bell, to ring.
belle, a fine lady.
beau, a gay gentleman.
bow, to shoot with.
bread, a kind of food.
bred, educated.
bur′ row, for rabbits.
bŏr ough, an incorporated town.
by, near at hand.
buy, to purchase.
bay, an inlet of water.
bey, a Turkish governor.
be, to exist.
bee, an insect.
beach, sea shore.
beech, a tree.
bōll, a pod of plants.
bowl, an earthen vessel.
bole, a kind of clay.
bōlt, a fastening to a door.
boult or bolt, to sift.
but, a conjunction.
butt, two hogsheads.
brake, a weed.
break, to part asunder.
Cain, a man's name.
cane, a shrub or staff.
call, to cry out, or name.
caul, a net inclosing the bowels.
can′ non, a large gun.
can on, a law of the church.

ces′ sion, a grant.
ses sion, the sitting of a
ean vas, coarse cloth.
ean vass, to examine.
ceil, to make a ceiling.
seal, to fasten a letter.
ceil′ ing, of a room.
seal ing, setting a seal.
course, way, direction
coarse, not fine.
cote, a sheep-fold.
coat, a garment.
core, the heart.
cōrps, a body of soldiers.
cell, a narrow room.
sell, to dispose of.
cen′ tu ry, a hundred years.
cen tau ry, a plant.
chol er, wrath.
col lar, for the neck.
cord, a small rope.
chord, a line.
cion, a young sprout.
Sion, a mountain.
cite, to summon.
site, situation.
sight, the sense of seeing.
chron′ ic al, of long continu-
chron i cle, a history. [ance.
com ple ment, a full number.
com pli ment, an act of politeness.
cous in, a relation.
coz en, to cheat.
cur rant, a berry.
cur rent, a stream.
cäsk, a vessel for liquids.
cäsque, a helmet. [court.
ce′ dar, a kind of wood.
ced er, one who cedes.
cede, to give up.
seed, fruit, offspring.
cent, the hundredth part of a dollar.
sent, ordered away.
scent, a smell.
cel′ lar, the lowest room.
sell er, one who sells.
clime, a region.
climb, to ascend.
coun′ cil, an assembly.
coun sel, advice.
cym bal, a musical instrument.
sym bol, a type.
cŏl or, hue.
cul ler, one who selects.
dam, to stop water.
damn, to condemn.
dear, costly.
deer, a wild animal.
dew, falling vapors.
due, owing.
die, to expire.
dye, to color.
doe, a female deer.
dough, bread not baked.
dire, horrid.
dy′ er, one who colors.
dun, to urge for money.
dun, a brown color.
dŏne, performed.
e li″ sion, the act of cutting off.
e lys ian, a place of joy.
ere, before.
ear, the organ of hearing.

ewe, a female sheep.
you, a second person.
yew, a tree.
fane, a temple.
fain, gladly.
feign, to dissemble.
fair, handsome.
fare, customary food.
feat, an exploit.
feet, plural of *foot*.
freeze, to congeal.
frieze, in a building.
flea, an insect.
flee, to run away.
flour, of rye or wheat.
flow' er, a blossom.
forth, abroad.
fourth, in number.
foul, filthy.
fowl, a bird.
gilt, with gold.
guilt, criminality.
grate, iron bars.
great, large.
grown, increased.
groan, an expression of pain.
hail, to call, or frozen rain.
hale, healthy.
härt, a beast.
heart, the seat of life.
hare, an animal.
hair, the fur of animals.
here, in this place.
hear, to hearken.
hew, to cut.
hue, color.
hie, to hasten.
high, elevated, lofty.
him, objective of *he*.
hymn, a sacred song.
hire, wages.
high' er, more high.
heel, the hinder part of the foot.
heal, to cure.
haul, to drag.
hall, a large room.
I, myself.
eye, the organ of sight.
isle, an island.
aisle, of a church.
in, within.
inn, a tavern.
in dite', to compose.
in dict, to prosecute.
kill, to slay.
kiln, for burning bricks.
key, for a lock.
quay, a wharf.
knave, a rogue.
nave, of a wheel.
knead, to work dough.
need, necessity.
kneel, to bend the knee.
neal, to heat.
knew, did know.
new, fresh, not old.
know, to understand.
no, not.
knight, a title.
night, darkness.
knot, a tie.
not, no, denying.
lade, to fill, to dip.
laid, placed.
lain, did lie.
lane, a narrow street.

leek, a root.
leak, to run out.
les′ son, a task, a precept.
less en, to diminish.
li ar, one who tells lies.
lyre, a harp.
led, did lead.
lead, a heavy metal.
lie, an untruth.
lye, water drained through ashes.
lo, behold, look.
low, humble.
lac, a gum.
lack, want.
leaf, of a plant.
lief, willingly.
lone, solitary.
loan, that is lent.
lore, learning.
low′ er, more low.
main, ocean, the chief.
mane, of a horse.
made, finished.
maid, an unmarried woman.
male, the he kind.
mail, armor, or the bag for letters.
man′ ner, mode of action.
man or, lands of a lord.
meet, to come together.
meat, flesh, food.
mete, measure.
mien, countenance.
mean, low, humble.
mewl, to cry.
mule, a beast.
mīn′ er, one who works in a mine.
mi nor, less, or under age.

moan, to grieve.
mown, cut down.
moat, a ditch.
mote, a speck.
mite, an insect.
might, strength.
met′ al, gold or silver, &c.
met tle, briskness.
nit, egg of an insect.
knit, to join with needles.
nay, no.
neigh, as a horse.
net, a woven snare.
nett, or net, clear of charges.
ought, bound.
aught, any thing.
oar, a paddle.
ore, of metal.
one, a single thing.
wŏn, did win.
oh, alas.
owe, to be indebted.
our, belonging to us.
hour, sixty minutes.
plum, a fruit.
plumb, a lead and line.
pale, without color.
pail, a vessel.
pain, distress.
pane, a square of glass.
pal′ ate, part of the mouth.
pal let, a painter's board, a bed.
pole, a long stick.
pōll, the head.
peel, to pare off the rind.
peal, sounds.
pair, a couple.
pare, to cut off the rind.

plain, even, or level.
plane, to make smooth.
pray, to implore.
prey, a booty, plunder.
prin' ci pal, chief.
prin ci ple, rule of action.
proph et, a foreteller.
prof it, advantage.
peace, quietude.
piece, a part.
pan' el, a square in a door.
pan nel, a rustic saddle.
raise, to lift.
raze, to demolish.
rain, water falling from clouds.
reign, to rule.
rap, to strike.
wrap, to fold together.
read, to peruse.
reed, a plant.
red, a color.
read, did read.
reek, to emit steam.
wreak, to revenge.
rest, to take ease.
wrest, to take by force.
rice, a sort of grain.
rise, source, beginning.
rye, a sort of grain.
wry, crooked.
ring, to sound, a circle.
wring, to twist.
rite, ceremony.
right, just.
write, to make letters with a pen.
wright, a workman.
rode, did ride.
road, the highway.
rig' ger, one who rigs vessels.
rig or, severity.
rout, a defeat.
route, a way, or course.
rough, not smooth.
ruff, a neck-cloth.
rote, a repetition of words.
wrote, did write.
roe, a female deer.
row, a rank.
roar, to sound loudly.
row' er, one who rows.
rab bet, to join.
rab bit, a quadruped.
sail, the canvas of a ship.
sale, the act of selling.
sea, a large body of water.
see, to behold.
seen, beheld.
scene, part of a play.
seine, a fish net.
sen' ior, older.
seign ior, a Turkish king.
seam, where the edges join.
seem, to appear.
shear, to cut with shears.
sheer, clear, unmixed.
strait, a narrow pass.
straight, direct.
so, in such a manner.
sow, to scatter seed.
sew, to use a needle.
sum, the whole.
sŏme, a part.
sun, the fountain of light.
sŏn, a male child.
stare, to gaze.
stair, a step.

steel, hard metal.
steal, to take by theft.
sue' cor, help.
suck er, a young twig.
sleight, dexterity.
slight, to despise.
sole, of the foot.
soul, the spirit.
slay, to kill.
sley, a weaver's reed.
sleigh, a carriage on runners.
sloe, a fruit.
slow, not swift.
stake, a post.
steak, a slice of meat.
stile, steps over a fence.
style, fashion, diction.
tacks, small nails.
tax, a rate, tribute.
throw, to cast away.
throe, pain of travail.
tear, to rend. [weight.
tare, a weed, allowance of
tear, water from the eyes.
tier, a row.
team, of cattle.
teem, to produce.
their, belonging to them.
there, in that place.
the, definitive adjective.
thee, objective case of *thou*.
too, likewise.
two, twice one.
tow, to drag.
toe, extremity of the foot.
vail, a covering.
vale, a valley.
vi' al, a little bottle.
vi ol, a fiddle.
vein, for the blood.
vane, to show which way the wind blows.
vice, sin.
vise, a screw.
wait, to tarry.
weight, heaviness.
wear, to carry as clothes.
ware, merchandise.
waste, to squander.
waist, a part of the body.
way, road, course.
weigh, to find the weight.
week, seven days.
weak, not strong.
wood, timber.
would, past time of *will*.
weath' er, state of the air.
weTH er, a sheep.

PUNCTUATION AND CAPITAL LETTERS.

PUNCTUATION.

PUNCTUATION is the art of dividing a written composition into sentences, or parts of sentences, by points or stops, to mark the different pauses which the sense requires.

The principal points are the

Comma, thus	,	Interrogation, thus	?
Semicolon	;	Exclamation	!
Colon	:	Parenthesis	()
Period	.	Dash	—

A comma denotes a pause, as long as the reader would be in pronouncing the word, *and*.

A semicolon denotes a pause as long as two commas.

A colon denotes a pause as long as three commas.

A period denotes a pause as long as four commas; it shows that the sentence is complete.

An interrogation point denotes that a question is asked.

An exclamation point denotes astonishment.

A parenthesis includes a part of a sentence, which might have been omitted without injuring the sense, and must be read in an altered and lower tone of voice.

A dash denotes a sudden stop, or change in the subject.

The following characters are also frequently used in composition:

An apostrophe, thus ' denotes the omission of a letter; as, *lov'd* for *loved*.

A caret, thus, ▲ denotes where to take in what was left out by mistake; thus, *frm*.
o
▲

A hyphen, thus, - connects the parts of a compound word; as, *lap-dog*.

A quotation, thus, " " denotes that the passage is taken from some other author, in his own words.

An index, thus, ☞ points to a passage important to be noticed.

A paragraph, thus, ¶ denotes the beginning of a new subject.

A star, thus, * and other marks, as †, ‡, §, ‖, and sometimes the letters of the alphabet, and figures, refer to the margin or bottom of the page.

CAPITAL LETTERS.

Capital letters should be used:

1. At the beginning of every book, chapter, note, and sentence.

2. At the beginning of appellations of the Deity; of proper names of persons, places, seas, rivers, ships; and of adjectives derived from proper names.

3. At the beginning of most quotations, and of every line of poetry.

4. The pronoun *I*, and interjection *O*, should be written in capitals.

FRACTIONS.

$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{5}$
one third.	one fourth.	one half.	three fourths.	one fifth.
$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{2}{9}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	
two thirds.	three eighths.	two ninths.	one tenth.	
.5	.25			
five tenths.	twenty-five hundredths.			

ABBREVATIONS EXPLAINED.

A. A. S. Fellow of the American Academy.
A. B. Bachelor of Arts.
Abp. Archbishop.
Acct. Account.
A. D. Anno Domini, the year of our Lord.
Al. Alabama.
A. M. Master of Arts; before noon; in the year of the world.
Apr. April.
Atty. Attorney.
Aug. August.
Bart. Baronet.
B. D. Bachelor of Divinity.
B. V. Blessed Virgin.
Bbl. Barrel.
C. Centum, a hundred.
Cant. Canticles.
Capt. Captain.
Chap. Chapter.
Col. Colonel.
Co. Company.
Com. Commissioners, Commodore.
Cr. Credit.
Cwt. Hundred weight.
Chron. Chronicles.
Cor. Corinthians.
Conn. *or* Ct. Connecticut.
C. S. Keeper of the Seal.
C. P. S. Keeper of the Privy Seal.
C. A. S. Fellow of the Connecticut Academy.
Cl. Clerk, clergyman.
Cons. Constable.
Cts. Cents.
D. D. Doctor of Divinity.
Dea. Deacon.
Dec. December.
Del. Delaware.
Dept. Deputy.
Deut. Deuteronomy.
Do. Ditto. The same.
Dr. Doctor, or debtor.
E. East.
Eccl. Ecclesiastes.
Ed. Edition, editor.
E. G. For example.
Eng. England, English.
Eph. Ephesians.
Esa. Esaias.
Ep. Epistle.
Esq. Esquire.
Etc. et cætera, And so forth.
Ex. Exodus, example.
Exr. Executor.
Feb. February.
Fr. France, French, Frances.
F. R. S. Fellow of the Royal Society [Eng.]
Gal. Galatians.
Gen. General.
Gent. Gentleman.
Geo. George, Georgia.
Gov. Governor.
G. R. George the King [of England.]
H. S. S. Fellow of the Historical Society.

Heb. Hebrews.
Hon. Honorable.
Hund. Hundred.
H. B. M. His Britannic Majesty [Eng.]
H. C. M. His most Christian *or* Catholic Majesty [King of France *or* Spain.]
Hhd. Hogshead.
Ibid. In the same place.
i. e. *id est*, That is.
Ind. Indiana.
Inst. Instant.
Is. Isaiah.
Jan. January.
Ja. James.
Jac. Jacob.
Josh. Joshua.
Jun. Junior.
K. King.
Km. Kingdom.
Kt. Knight.
K. C. B. Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath.
K. G. C. Knight of the Grand Cross.
K. G. Knight of the Garter.
L. C. Lower Canada.
L. *or* Ld. Lord *or* Lady.
Lev. Leviticus.
Lieut. Lieutenant.
Lond. London.
Lon. Longitude.
Ldp. Lordship.
Lat. Latitude.
Lou. Louisiana.
LL. D. Doctor of Laws.
lbs. Pounds.
L. S. Place of the Seal.
M. Marquis.
Maj. Major.
Mass. Massachusetts.
Math. Mathematics.
M. B. Bachelor of Physic *or* Medicine.
M. C. Member of Congress.
Mat. Matthew.
M. D. Doctor of Physic.
Md. Maryland.
Me. Maine.
Mr. Master, Sir.
Messrs. Gentlemen, Sirs.
MS. Manuscript.
MSS. Manuscripts.
Mrs. Mistress.
N. North.
N. B. Take notice.
N. C. North Carolina.
N. H. New Hampshire.
N. J. New Jersey.
No. Number.
Nov. November.
N. S. New Style.
N. W. T. North Western Territory.
N. Y. New York.
Obj. Objection.
Obt. Obedient.
Oct. October.
O. S. Old Style.
Parl. Parliament.
Pa. Penn. Pennsylvania.
Per Cent. By the Hundred
Pet. Peter.
Phil. Philip. Philippians.
Philom. A lover of learning

P. M. Post Master, afternoon.
P. O. Post Office.
P. S. Postscript.
Ps. Psalm.
Pres. President.
Prof Professor.
Q. Question, Queen.
q. d. As if he should say.
q. l. As much as you please.
q. s. A sufficient quantity.
Regr. Register.
Rep. Representative.
Rev. Reverend, Revelation.
Rt. Hon. Right Honorable.
R. I. Rhode Island.
S. South, shilling.
S. C. South Carolina.
St. Saint.
Sect. Section.
Sen. Senator, senior.
Sept. September.
Servt. Servant.
Serj. Sergeant.
S. T. P. Professor of Theology.
S. T. D. Doctor of Divinity.
ss. To wit, namely.
Tenn. Tennessee.
Theo. Theophilus.
Thess. Thessalonians.
Tho. Thomas.
U. C. Upper Canada.
Ult. The last, *or* the last month.
U. S. A. United States of America.
V. *vide*, See.
Va. Virginia.
viz. to wit, namely.
Vt. Vermont.
Wt. Weight.
Wm. William.
Wp. Worship.
Yd. Yard.
&. And.
&c. And so forth.

WORDS AND PHRASES FROM FOREIGN LANGUAGES,

FREQUENTLY OCCURRING IN ENGLISH BOOKS; RENDERED INTO ENGLISH.

L. stands for Latin; F. for French.

Ad captandum vulgus, L. to captivate the populace.
Ad finem, L. to the end.
Ad hominem, L. to the man.
Ad infinitum, L. to endless extent.
Ad libitum, L. at pleasure.
Ad referendum, L. for further consideration.
Ad valorem, L. according to the value.
Alma mater, L. a cherishing mother.
A mensa et toro, L. from bed and board.
Anglice, L. in English, or the English manner.
Avalanche, F. a snow slip, a vast body of snow that slides down a mountain's side.
Beau monde, F. the gay world.
Bona fide, L. in good faith.
Bon mot, F. [bong mo'] a lively phrase.
Cap a pie, F. [cap ah pee'] from head to foot.
Caput mortuum, L. dead matter.
Chef d'œuvre, F. [shef doov'er] a master piece.
Compos mentis, L. of sound mind.
Coup de main, F. [coo de mang'] a dextrous enterprise.

Dernier resort, F. [dain-yea' res-sor'] the last resort.
Ennui, F. [ahng-wee'] lassitude.
E. pluribus unum, L. one of many, union, confederation; *the motto of the United States.*
Ex, L. out, as ex-minister, a minister out of office.
Excelsior, L. more elevated; *motto of the State of New York.*
Ex officio, L. by virtue of office.
Ex parte, L. on one side only.
Ex post facto, L. after the fact, or commission of a crime.
Fac simile, L. a close imitation.
Fille de chambre, L. [feel de shahm'-bre] a chamber maid.
Fortiter in re, L. with firmness in acting.
Gens d' armes, F. [zhahn darm'] guards.
Habeas corpus, L. that you have the body, a writ for delivering a person from prison.
Hic jacet, L. here lies.
Hotel dieu, F. [ō-tel' de-u'] a hospital.
Impromptu, L. without previous study, an extemporaneous composition.
In statu quo, L. in the former state.
In toto, L. in the whole.
Ipse dixit, L. he said.
Ipso facto, in fact.
Jeu d'esprit, F. [zhu' des-pree'] a play of wit.
Lex talionis, L. the law of retaliation, as an eye for an eye.
Literatim, L. letter for letter.
Locum tenens, L. a substitute.
Magna charta, L. the great charter.
Memento mori, L. be mindful of death.
Minimum, L. the smallest.
Mirabile dictu, L. wonderful to tell.
Multum in parvo, L. much in a small compass.
Nem. con. or nem. dis., L. unanimously.
Ne plus ultra, L. the utmost extent.
Nolens volens, L. whether he will or not.
Non compos mentis, L. not of a sound mind.
Par nobile fratrum, L. a noble pair of brothers.
Pater patriæ, L. the father of his country.
Per annum, L. by the year.
Per diem, L. by the day.
Per cent. L. by the hundred.
Prima facie, L. at the first view.
Primum mobile, L. the first cause of motion.
Pro bono publico, L. for the public good.
Pro et con, L. for and against.
Pro patria, L. for my country.
Promenade, F. a walk or place for walking.
Pro tempore, L. for the time.
Pro re nata, L. as the occasion requires.
Pugnis et calcibus, L. with fists and feet.
Quantum, L. the quantity.
Quantum sufficit, L. a sufficient quantity.
Quid nunc, L. a news monger.
Re infecta, the thing not done.
Sanctum Sanctorum, L. the Holy of Holies.
Sang froid, F. [sahng frwah'] in cold blood, indifference.
Sans souci, F. [sahng soo-see'] free and easy.
Secundem artem, L. according to art.
Sic transit gloria mundi, L. thus passes away the glory of the world.
Sine die, L. without a day specified.
Sine qua non, L. that without which a thing cannot be done or take place.
Soi disant, F. [swah de-zahng'] self styled.
Suaviter in modo, L. agreeable in manner.
Sub judice, L. under consideration.
Summum bonum, L. the chief good.
Toties quoties, L. as often as.
Toto cœlo, L. wholly, as far as possible.
Utile dulci, L. the useful with the agreeable.
Vade mecum, L. a convenient companion.
Veni, vidi, vici, L. I came, I saw, I conquered.
Versus, L. against.
Via, L. by the way of.
Vice versa, L. the terms being exchanged.
Viva voce, L. with the voice.

Letters.	Figures.	Names.	Numeral Adjectives.
I	1	one	first
II	2	two	second
III	3	three	third
IV	4	four	fourth
V	5	five	fifth
VI	6	six	sixth
VII	7	seven	seventh
VIII	8	eight	eighth
IX	9	nine	ninth
X	10	ten	tenth
XI	11	eleven	eleventh
XII	12	twelve	twelfth
XIII	13	thirteen	thirteenth
XIV	14	fourteen	fourteenth
XV	15	fifteen	fifteenth
XVI	16	sixteen	sixteenth
XVII	17	seventeen	seventeenth
XVIII	18	eighteen	eighteenth
XIX	19	nineteen	nineteenth
XX	20	twenty	twentieth
XXX	30	thirty	thirtieth
XL	40	forty	fortieth
L	50	fifty	fiftieth
LX	60	sixty	sixtieth
LXX	70	seventy	seventieth
LXXX	80	eighty	eightieth
XC	90	ninety	ninetieth
C	100	one hundred	one hundredth
CC	200	two hundred	two hundredth
CCC	300	three hundred	three hundredth
CCCC	400	four hundred	four hundredth
D	500	five hundred	five hundredth
DC	600	six hundred	six hundredth
DCC	700	seven hundred	seven hundredth
DCCC	800	eight hundred	eig hundredth
DCCCC	900	nine hundred	nine hundredth
M	1000	one thousand	one thousandth

SPECIAL RULES FOR PRONOUNCING CLASSES OF WORI

EXPLANATIONS. By the *root* of a word, we mean that pa which belongs *exclusively* to the primitive form, and is n combined with any other word, syllable, or letter; as, *pre*

By a *separable* prefix, we mean that part which may taken from the primitive root, and leave a significant En lish word; as from *impress*, *im* may be thus taken.

By an *inseparable* prefix, is meant such combination of word, syllable, or letter, with the *root*, that as an Engli word, a separation of the parts would destroy the Engli signification of both; as, *depute*, which, in Latin, is compos of *de* and *puto*, but in English they may not be separate

Penult means the last syllable but one.

Antepenult is the last syllable but two.

RULE 1. Words of *two* syllables, the *first* of which is separable or inseparable prefix, commonly take the acce on the second; as, *de-báse*, *pro-cláim*; but if the *first* syll ble partakes of the root, the accent generally falls on tl first; as, *úrg-ent*, *tál-ent*.

NOTE. — This rule has an extensive application, and tl main exceptions are found in those words which may l used, either as *nouns* or *verbs*. When used as nouns, tl accent, in most cases, rests on the first syllable; as, an *é tract*, his *cón-duct*; but when used as verbs, the acce commonly falls on the second; as, to *ex-tráct*, to *con-dúct*

RULE 2. All words of *three* or more syllables, endi in *ability*, *ibility*, *ical*, *ity*, or *ety*, have the *main* accent, i variably, on the antepenult; as, sensibility, económic curiósity.

RULE 3. All words ending in tion, sion, ion, cious, tiou ciate, tiate, cient, tient, tial, tia, cian, cial, cia, ceous, geou

gious, and geon, when pronounced in *one syllable*, invariably take the *main* accent on the syllable *preceding* those terminations; as, confederátion. Nothing but *ity* after *al*, in words in *ion*, ever removes the accent; as, nátion, nátional, nationálity.

RULE 4. All words of *three* or *more* syllables, having the following terminations, viz. cracy, gamy, graphy, logy, machy, metry, nomy, phony, pathy, tomy, thropy, lysis, ferous, gerous, vorous, *always* take the accent on the antepenult; as,

anátomy	geógraphy	theólogy	armígerous
antípathy	demócracy	polyg'amy	pestíferous
astrónomy	geómetry	philánthropy	carnívorous
análysis	theómachy	sym'phony	

RULE 5. All words ending in *ics*, (*politics* excepted,) are accented on the penult; as, óptics, mechánics.

RULE 6. Words ending in *ic* when a *suffix*, and with few exceptions when otherwise, are accented on the penult; as, dramátic, alphabétic.

NOTE.—The suffix *ic*, when added to words of *more* than one syllable, always changes the place of accent; as, méthod, methódic; except in six cases.

RULE 7. All words of *three* syllables in *able*, *ible*, *ably*, *ibly*, and all words of *four* syllables, in *ableness*, *ibleness*, are accented on the first; as, móvable, blámable.

RULE 8. All words in *tive*, preceded by a *single* consonant, *mp* or *nc*, and all words in *ive*, preceded by *s* or *c*, (except *substantive* and *adjective*,) are accented on the penult; as, illúsive, reténtive, comprehénsive.

RULE 9. All words of *three* syllables in *ary* and *ory*, (except *canáry* and *vagáry*,) are accented on the first; as, sálary, mémory.

RULE 10. All words of more than *two* syllables in *fy* invariably take the accent on the antepenult; as, glórify, persónify.

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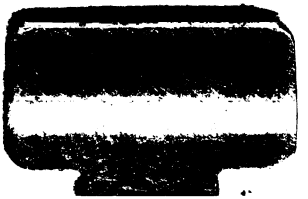

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